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A
LATIN READER,

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COMPANION

TO THE

AUTHOR'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

WITH

REFERENCES, SUGGESTIONS, NOTES AND VOCABULARY.

BY

ALBERT HARKNESS,

PROFESSOR IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.

AUTHOR OF

"A LATIN GRAMMAR," "A FIRST LATIN BOOK," "A SECOND LATIN BOOK," "A FIRST
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PREFACE.

THE Latin Reader now offered to the public is intended as a companion to the author's Latin Grammar. It comprises Reading Lessons, Suggestions to the Learner, Notes, and a Vocabulary.

The Reading Lessons are abundantly supplied with references to the Grammar, and are arranged in two parts.

Part First presents a progressive series of exercises illustrative of grammatical forms, inflections, and rules. These exercises are intended to accompany the learner from the very outset in his progress through the Grammar, and thus to furnish him the constant luxury of using the knowledge which he is acquiring. They have been carefully selected from classical authors.

Part Second illustrates connected discourse, and comprises Fables, Anecdotes, and History. The Anecdotes have been selected from various classical sources; the other portions have been derived chiefly from the *Lateinisches Elementarbuch* of Professors Jacobs and Döring, though, in the Grecian History, Arnold's *Historiae Antiquae Epitome*, founded upon the work of Jacob and Döring, has furnished a few extracts. The Historical selections were, with a few exceptions, derived originally from the Latin historians Eutropius, Justin, and Cornelius Nepos.

The Suggestions to the Learner are intended to direct the unskilful efforts of the beginner, and thus to enable him to do for himself much which would otherwise require the aid of his teacher, and to do easily and pleasantly much which would otherwise be difficult and repulsive. They aim to point out to him the *process* by which he may most readily and surely reach the meaning and the structure of a Latin sentence, and then to teach him to embody that meaning in clear idiomatic English. Experience has abundantly shown the need of some such directions. The beginner's first efforts to solve the problem presented by a Latin sentence are too often little better than a series of unsuccessful conjectures, while his first translations are purely mechanical renderings, with little regard either to the thought of his author or to the proprieties of his mother tongue.

The Notes aim to furnish such collateral information as will enable the learner to appreciate the subject matter of his reading lessons, and such special aid as will enable him to surmount real and untried difficulties. Grammatical references can be employed only to solve grammatical difficulties; and, though for this purpose they are absolutely invaluable, it is yet a mistake to suppose that they can ever supply the place of commentary.

In the Vocabulary, the aim has been to give to each word the particular meanings which occur in the reading lessons, without omitting, however, its essential and leading signification.

At the solicitation of many eminent classical Professors and Teachers, the author has it in contemplation to publish an Introduction to Latin Composition, consisting of two parts, the first intended for the beginner, and the second for the more advanced student. Accordingly, the present work has been

made simply a Reader, and all Exercises in writing Latin have been reserved for a future volume.

With this statement of the design and plan of the work, the author commits it to classical instructors, in the hope that, in their hands, it may render some useful service in the important work of classical instruction.

PROVIDENCE, *Aug. 21st*, 1865.



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EXPLANATIONS OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

The reference numerals in the Latin text, and in the Suggestions, refer to the author's Latin Grammar.

In the Notes and Vocabulary, the Arabic numerals refer, when enclosed in parentheses, to articles in this work; and, when not thus enclosed, to articles in the Grammar.

Roman numerals refer to the Suggestions.

The following abbreviations occur:

adj.....adjective.	litliterally.
adv.....adverb.	mmasculine.
comp.....comparative.	nneuter.
conj.....conjunction.	part.....participle.
defect.....defective.	pass.....passive.
dep.....deponent.	plur. or pl....plural.
f.....feminine.	prep.....preposition.
impers.....impersonal.	pron.....pronoun.
indec.....indeclinable.	subs.....substantive.
interj.....interjection.	superl.....superlative.
irreg.....irregular.	



PART FIRST.

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

NOUNS.

DEFINITION, GENDER, ETC.—31-35; 37-41.

FIRST DECLENSION.—42.

NOTE.—Before reading the Latin Exercises, the pupil is expected, in every instance, to learn carefully those portions of the Grammar which are embraced in the large type of the sections designated.

1. 1. Ală, ală, alae,¹ alam, alărūm, alis, alas. 2. Victoriă, victoriă, victoriae, victoriam, victoriărūm, victoriis, victorias. 3. Causae, fortūnae, portae. 4. Causă, fortūnă, portă. 5. Causam, fortūnam, portam. 6. Causărūm, fortunărūm, portărūm. 7. Causis, fortūnis, portis. 8. Causas, fortūnas, portas.

SECOND DECLENSION.—45.

RULE II.—Appositives.—363; 352, 2.

2. 1. Domīnus, domīni, domīno, domīnum, domīne, dominōrum, domīnis. 2. Gener, genēri, genēro, genērum, generōrum, genēris, genēros. 3. Servi, anni. 4. Puēri, socēri. 5. Agri, magistri. 6. Templi, belli. 7. Servis, annis. 8. Puēro, socēro. 9. Agrōrum, magistrōrum. 10. Templā, bella.

¹ When the same Latin form may be found in two or more cases, the pupil is expected to give the meaning for each case.

11. Lucus, stellā. 12. Luci, stellae. 13. Lucum, stellam. 14. Luco, stellā. 15. Lucōrum, stellārum. 16. Lucis, stellis. 17. Lucos, stellas.

18. Dionysius tyrannus.¹ 19. Dionysio tyranno. 20. Dionysium tyrannum. 21. Tulliā reginā. 22. Tulliae reginae. 23. Tulliam reginam. 24. Puer Ascanius.

THIRD DECLENSION.—CLASS I.—48–50.

RULE XVI.—*Genitive*.—395.

3. 1. Nubis, nubium. 2. Avi, avibus. 3. Urbem, urbes. 4. Regis, militis. 5. Regi, militi. 6. Rege, milite. 7. Reges, milites. 8. Regum, militum. 9. Regibus, militibus.

10. Virtus regis.² 11. Virtūtes regum.² 12. Vindex libertātis. 13. Vindīces libertātis. 14. Custodibus urbis. 15. Lux solis. 16. Luce solis.

17. Romūli mors. 18. Romūli morte. 19. Victoriā regis. 20. Victoriae regis. 21. Alā avis. 22. Alae avis. 23. Alae avium. 24. Regis filiā. 25. Tulliā, regis filiā.

THIRD DECLENSION.—CLASS II.—51.

RULE XXXII.—*Cases with Prepositions*.—432–435.

4. 1. Soli, sole, solibus. 2. Leōnis, leōnes, leōnum. 3. Carminā, carminibus. 4. Consulis, passeris. 5. Consulū, passerum. 6. Consulibus, passeribus. 7. Leōni, virgini. 8. Leōnes, virgines. 9. Patrem, pastorem. 10. Patres, pastores. 11. Opus, corpus. 12. Opere, corpore. 13. Opērum, corpōrum.

14. Cicēro consul.¹ 15. Cicerōnis consulis. 16. Cicerōnem consulem. 17. Nepos consulis.² 18. Nepotes

¹ See Grammar, 363.

² 395.

consūlis. 19. Nepōtes consūlum. 20. Pater judīcis.
21. Patres judīcum. 22. Patribus judīcum.

23. Post/Romūli mortem.¹ 24. Apud Herodōtum,
patrem historiae. 25. Ad virtūtem. 26. Ante lucem.
27. Contra natūram. 28. Sermo de amicitīā.² 29. Pro
patriā. 30. Sine labōre. 31. In amnem.³ 32. In bello.³

FOURTH DECLENSION.—116.

5. 1. Fructūs, cornūs. 2. Fructibus, cornibus. 3.
Cantum, currum. 4. In currum. 5. In curru. 6. So-
lis ortus. 7. Ab ortu ad occāsum. 8. Ante solis
occāsum.

FIFTH DECLENSION.—119.

6. 1. Acies, aciem, aciēi. 2. Diēi, faciēi. 3. Rei,
spei. 4. Diem, faciem. 5. Rem, spem. 6. Die, facie.
7. Re, spe.

8. In aciem. 9. In acie. 10. Facies urbis. 11.
Spes fortūnae. 12. Contra spem. 13. Sine spe.

ADJECTIVES.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.—148.

RULE XXXIII.—*Agreement of Adjectives.*—438.

7. 1. Servus bonus. 2. Servi boni. 3. Servo bono.
4. Servum bonum. 5. Serve bone. 6. Servōrum bonō-
rum. 7. Servis bonis. 8. Servos bonos. 9. Reginā
bonā. 10. Reginae bonae. 11. Reginam bonam. 12.
Reginā bonā. 13. Reginārum bonārum. 14. Reginis
bonis. 15. Reginas bonas. 16. Exemplum bonum.
17. Exempli boni. 18. Exempla bona.

¹ 432, 433.

² 432, 434.

³ 435, 1.

19. Puer pulcher. 20. Puellă pulchră. 21. Tectum pulchrum. 22. Puëri pulchri. 23. Puellae pulchrae. 24. Tecta pulchra.

25. Veră amicitia. 26. Gladius longus. 27. Magnă gloriă. 28. Spes falsă. 29. Sine magno labøre. 30. Modius aureorum annulorum.

THIRD DECLENSION.—150–153.

8. 1. Dolor acer. 2. Sine dolōre acri. 3. Dolōres acres. 4. Hostis crudēlis. 5. Hostem crudēlem. 6. Hostium crudelium. 7. Hiems glaciālis. 8. Hiēmē glaciālem. 9. Carmen dulce. 10. Carmina dulcia. 11. Innumerabiles fabulae.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—160–162.

9. 1. Triumphus clarus. 2. Triumphus clarior. 3. Triumphus clarissimus. 4. Triumphi clari. 5. Triumphi clariōres. 6. Triumphi clarissimi. 7. Vir fortis. 8. Vir fortior. 9. Vir fortissimus. 10. Sapiens vir. 11. Sapientior vir. 12. Sapientissimus vir.

13. Fortissimi viri. 14. Fortissimorum virorum multitudo. 15. Peritus dux. 16. Peritissimi duces. 17. ~~Hae~~ bella funestissima.

PRONOUNS.

CLASSIFICATION AND DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.—182–191.

RULE XXXIV.—*Agreement of Pronouns.*—445; 445, 1.

10. 1. Mei. 2. Tibi. 3. Inter se.¹ 4. Ad te. 5. Pro nobis. 6. Post me. 7. Ante nos. 8. Patriă meă.² 9. Nostră patriă. 10. Magister tuus. 11. Tuă mens. 12. Nostri milites. 13. Nostrae amicitiae.

¹ 432.

² 438, 1.

14. Ad salutem vestram. 15. Ad vitam suam. 16. Hic vir. 17. Haec urbs. 18. Hoc regnum. 19. Hujus viri. 20. In hac urbe. 21. Haec regna. 22. Illi viri. 23. Pro illis viris. 24. Ante hunc diem. 25. Sub hoc rege. 26. Pastor illius regionis. 27. Idem locus. 28. In eundem locum. 29. Circa eandem horam. 30. Id tempus. 31. Ab ipsa natura. 32. Ii ad quos.* 33. Quae civitas? 34. Ab aliquo. 35. Faustulus quidam.

VERBS.

INTRODUCTION.—192-197; 199-203.

VERB SUM.—204.

RULE III.—*Subject Nominative*.—367.

RULE XXXV.—*Agreement of Verb with Subject*.—460.

RULE I.—*Predicate Nouns*.—862.

11. 1. Aristides' justus fuit.* 2. Justus * est.* 3. Justus erat. 4. Justi sumus.* 5. Justi fueramus. 6. Justi erimus. 7. Justi simus. 8. Justi fuissimus. 9. Cato sapiens erat. 10. Sapiens fuerat. 11. Sapientes eritis. 12. Sapientes fuistis. 13. Sapiens es. 14. Sapientes este. 15. Lex brevis est. 16. Lex brevis esto. 17. Leges breves sunt. 18. Leges breves sunt. 19. Ego consul fui. 20. Cicero consul fuit. 21. Cicero consul fuerat.

FIRST CONJUGATION.—205, 206.

RULE V.—*Direct Object*.—371.

12. 1. Amat, amant. 2. Amabat, amabant. 3.

* *Justus* agrees with the pronoun *is*, he, the omitted subject of *est*.

¹ 438, 1.

⁴ 438.

⁶ 460; 460, 2.

² 445.

⁴ 460.

¹ 362.

² 367.

Amavērat, amavērant. 4. Amavērit, amavērint. 5. Amet, ament.

6. Laudat, laudātur. 7. Laudant, laudantur. 8. Laudābat, laudabātur. 9. Laudābant, laudabantur. 10. Laudet, laudētur. 11. Laudent, laudentur.

12. Oratiōnem¹ laudo. 13. Oratiōnem laudāmus. 14. Oratiōnes laudabīmus. 15. Oratio laudātur. 16. Oratiōnes laudantur. 17. Virtūtem amātis. 18. Virtūtem amabītis. 19. Virtus amātur. 20. Virtus amāta² est. 21. Ego patriam liberāvi. 22. Patriam liberavērunt. 23. Patria liberāta est. 24. Ancus urbem ampliāvit. 25. Marius fugātus³ est. 26. Fugāti erant. 27. Socrātes accusātus est.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—207, 208.

13. 1. Moneo, moneor. 2. Monēbam, monēbar. 3. Monēbo, monēbor. 4. Moneam, monear. 5. Monērem, monērer. 6. Monui, monuīmus. 7. Monuērat, monuērant. 8. Monuēris, monuerītis. 9. Monuērim, monītus sim. 10. Monuissēmus, monīti essēmus. 11. Monēte, monentor.

12. Terrēbat, terrebātur. 13. Terrēbant, terrebantur. 14. Terrēret, terrerētur. 15. Terrērent, terrerēntur. 16. Terrītus sum, terrīti sumus. 17. Terrītus es, terrīti estis. 18. Terrītus est, terrīti sunt.

19. Gloriam¹ veram² habes. 20. Gloriam habēbis. 21. Equītes gladios habēbant. 22. Gladios habuērunt. 23. Gladium habuisti. 24. Homo habet memoriam. 25. Cum Romānis³ pacem habuīmus. 26. Pacem habuerāmus. 27. Pacem habebīmus. 28. Cyrus omnium in exercītu⁴ suo milītum nomīna tenēbat.

¹ 371.

² 460, 1.

³ 438.

⁴ 432, 434.

⁵ 435, 1.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—209, 210.

RULE LI.—*Use of Adverbs.*—582.

14. 1. Rego, regor. 2. Regimur, regimur. 3. Regit, regitur. 4. Regunt, reguntur. 5. Rege, regite. 6. Regendi, regendo. 7. Rectus eram, recti erāmus.

8. Spero, pareo, duco. 9. Speras, pares, ducis. 10. Sperāmus, parēmus, ducimur. 11. Sperābam, parēbam, ducēbam. 12. Sperābant, parēbant, ducēbant. 13. Sperāvi, parui, duxi. 14. Speravimus, paruimus, duximus. 15. Speravērunt, paruērunt, duxērunt.

16. Deus omnem hunc mundum regit. 17. Deus mundum semper¹ rexit. 18. Deus mundum regēbat. 19. Deus mundum reget. 20. Cicero ad Atticum² scribit. 21. Ad te saepe scribam. 22. Cicero multos libros scripsit. 23. Ad amicum de amicitia³ scripsi. 24. Librum de senectute scripsērat. 25. Quid dixisti? 26. Nihil dixi. 27. Quid dixistis? 28. Multa de amicitia diximus. 29. Haec recte dixistis. 30. Hic liber ad te scriptus est.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—211, 212.

15. 1. Audiēbat, audiēbant. 2. Audiebatur, audiebantur. 3. Audiam, audiēmus. 4. Audiar, audiēmur. 5. Audivit, audivērunt. 6. Auditus est, auditi sunt. 7. Audivēram, audiverāmus. 8. Auditus eram, auditi erāmus.

9. Sperat, paret, ducit, scit. 10. Sperant, parent, ducunt, sciunt. 11. Sperābat, parēbat, ducēbat, sciēbat. 12. Sperabāmus, parebāmus, ducebāmus, sciebāmus. 13. Sperābo, parēbo, ducet, sciet.

14. Tullus bellum finivit. 15. Bellum finivērat. 16.

¹ 582.² 433.³ 434.

Bellum finitum est. 17. Hic dies Graeciae libertatem finiet. 18. Cives templum custodiunt. 19. Tempa custodiēmus. 20. Templum custodite. 21. Brutus Macedoniam custodiēbat. 22. Hanc provinciam custodimus. 23. Hoc audivimus. 24. A vobis audimur.

VERBS IN IO, THIRD CONJUGATION.—213-215.

16. 1. Romāni urbem capiunt. 2. Urbes capiēbant. 3. Urbem capiēmus. 4. Haec urbs capiētur. 5. Urbes capientur. 6. Regūlus captus est. 7. Milītes arma capiunt. 8. Scipio Carthaginem cepit. 9. Praefecti regii Eretriam cepērunt. 10. Regis pater fugit. 11. Fugiēbat. 12. Lacedaemonii fugiunt. 13. Fugērunt. 14. Xerxes in Asiam fugerat.

DEPONENT VERBS.—221-226.

17. 1. Coriolānus populātur agrum¹ Romānum. 2. Pyrrhus Campaniam depopulātus est. 3. Milītes agros depopulabantur. 4. Hoc facinus rex mirātur. 5. Hoc mirāmur. 6. Puer laudem merētur. 7. Laudem merēris. 8. Laudem merentur. 9. Gloria virtūtem sequitur. 10. Ascanium secūtus est Silviū. 11. Justitiam sequimur. 12. Justitiam sequēmur. 13. Cum Scipiōne honorem partimur. 14. Id opus inter se partiuntur.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.—227-231.

18. 1. Virtūtem laudatūri sumus. 2. Virtus laudanda est. 3. Quid laudatūrus es? 4. Bonitatem laudatūrus sum. 5. Omnia² sunt laudanda, quae³ conjuncta cum virtute sunt. 6. Quid vituperandum est? 7. Omnia sunt vituperanda, quae cum vitiis conjuncta

¹ 371.

² 441.

³ 445.

sunt. 8. Gloriam veram habiturus es. 9. Gloriam veram habituri sumus. 10. Cicero ad Atticum scripturus erat. 11. Epistola scribenda est. 12. Orator audiendus est. 13. Senatores Ciceronem audituri erant.

SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

AGREEMENT OF NOUNS.

RULE I.—*Predicate Nouns*.—362.

19. 1. Mercurius *nuntius* erat. 2. Furius *consul* erat. 3. *Homo* sum.¹ 4. Bacchus erat vini *deus*.² 5. Somnus est *imago* mortis. 6. Historia *testis* temporum habetur. 7. Historia *magistra*³ vitae habetur. 8. Socrates *parens* philosophiae dicitur. 9. Brutus *homo* magnus evaserat. 10. Nos *causa*⁴ belli sumus. 11. Nautius et Furius *consules*⁵ erant.⁶

RULE II.—*Appositives*.—363.

20. 1. Dionysius *tyrannus* expulsus est. 2. Demaratus, regis *pater*, fugit. 3. Apud Herodotum, *patrem* historiae, sunt innumerabiles fabulae. 4. Hannibal Saguntum, foederatam *urbem*, expugnavit. 5. *Themistocles*⁷ veni ad te. 6. Cato litteras Graecas *senex*⁸ didicit. 7. Junius aedem Salutis, quam *consul* voverat, *dictator* dedicavit. 8. Socratem, sapientissimum⁹ *virum*, Athenienses interfecerunt.

¹ 460, 2.² 362, 1, 1).⁷ 363, 2.³ 395.⁴ 362, 1, 2).⁸ 363, 3.⁵ 45, 6.⁶ 463, II.⁹ 162.

NOMINATIVE.

RULE III.—*Subject Nominative*.—367.

21. 1. *Cuncta Graecia liberāta est.* 2. *Patria mea est mundus.* 3. *Piētas fundamentum est omnium virtūtum.*¹ 4. *Philosophia inventrix legum fuit.* 5. *Omnium malōrum stultitia est mater.* 6. *Non² omnis error stultitia est.* 7. *Quot homīnes,³ tot sententiae.*

VOCATIVE.

RULE IV.—*Case of Address*.—369.

22. 1. *Disce, puer, virtūtem.* 2. *Tu, mi⁴ Cicēro, haec accipies.* 3. *Te, Minerva, custos urbis, precor ac quaeso.* 4. *Audite, iudices.* 5. *Disce, puer, virtūtes.* 6. *Amīci, diem perdīdi.* 7. *Conservāte, iudices, hunc homīnem.*

ACCUSATIVE.

RULE V.—*Direct Object*.—371.

23. 1. *Accēpi tuas epistōlas.* 2. *Labor omnia vincit.* 3. *Anīmus regit corpus.* 4. *Nostra nos patria delectat.* 5. *Miltiādes totam⁵ Graeciam liberāvit.* 6. *Sophōcles tragoedias fecit.* 7. *Studia adolescentiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant.* 8. *Romūlus Romam condidit.* 9. *Avaritia probitātem subvertit.* 10. *Virtus conciliat amicitias.* 11. *Virtus amicitiam gignit.*

12. *Vestri patres eam vitam⁶ vixērunt.* 13. *Mirum somnium⁷ somniāvi.* 14. *Pacem⁸ desperāvi.* 15. *Se-*

¹ 395.⁴ 185.⁶ 371, 1, 3).² 582.⁵ 149.⁷ 371, 3.³ 460, 3.

quāni Ariovisti *crudelitatem*¹ horrēbant. 16. *Brutum* Romānae matrōnae luxērunt. 17. Milītes invādunt *urbem*.² 18. *Acie*³ circumvenērunt. 19. Caesar *agrum* Picēnum percurrit. 20. Periculosissimum⁴ *locum* sum praetervectus. 21. Germāni *flumen* transiērunt.

RULE VI.—*Two Accusatives—Same Person.*—373.

24. 1. *Cicerōnem* universus popūlus *consūlem* declarāvit. 2. Romūlus *urbem Romam* vocāvit. 3. Fecit *herēdem filiam*. 4. Socrātes totius⁵ mundi *se civem* arbitrabātur. 5. Cato *cellam* penariam rei publicae nostrae, *nutricem* plebis Romānae *Siciliam* nomināvit. 6. Praesta *te virum*. 7. Senātus *Catilinam* *hostem* judicāvit. 8. Senātus *Paulum* *consūlem* creāvit. 9. *Socrātem* Apollo *sapientissimum*⁶ judicāvit. 10. *Mesopotamiam* *fertilem* efficit Euphrātes. 11. *Tiresiam* *sapientem* fingunt poētae. 12. *Polycrātem* *feticem* appellābant.

RULE VII.—*Two Accusatives—Person and Thing.*—374.

25. 1. *Te* tua *fata* docēbo. 2. *Hoc* me docuit usus, magister⁷ egregius. 3. Fortūna belli *artem victos*⁸ docet. 4. Augustus *nepōtes* suos *littēras* docuit. 5. Antigōnus *iter omnes*⁹ celat. 6. *Pacem* *te* poscimus. 7. Boeotii *auxilia regem* orābant. 8. Cato interrogātus est *sententiam*. 9. Marcius omnes *artes* edoctus fuērat.

10. *Auxilium a Caesāre*¹⁰ petiērunt. 11. *Te illud*¹¹ admoneo. 12. *Te id* consūlo. 13. Hannībal nonaginta

¹ 371, 3.

² 371, 4.

³ 162.

⁴ 149.

⁵ 373, 3.

⁶ 363.

⁷ 575.

⁸ 441, 1.

⁹ 374, 3, 3).

¹⁰ 374, 5.

*millia*¹ pedītum *Ibērum*¹ traduxit. 14. *Belgae Rhenum*¹ transducti sunt.

RULE VIII.—*Accusative of Time and Space.*—378.

26. 1. Servius Tullius regnāvit *annos* quattuor^a et^a quadraginta. 2. Appius Claudius caecus *annos* multos fuit. 3. Quaedam bestiōlae unum *diem* vivunt. 4. Dionysius quinque et viginti natus *annos* dominātum occupāvit. 5. Caesar duas fossas quindēcim *pedes* latas perduxit. 6. Milītes aggērem altum *pedes* octoginta exstruxērunt. 7. Arābes gladios habēbant longos quaterna *cubīta*. 8. Urbs quinque diērum *iter* abest.

RULE IX.—*Accusative of Limit.*—379.

27. 1. Cicēro *Athēnas* venit. 2. Regūlus *Carthagīnem* rediit. 3. Hannībal *Capuam* concessit. 4. Cicēro maximum numērum frumenti^a *Romam* misit. 5. Dionysius navigābat *Syracūsas*. 6. Curius elephantos quattuor *Romam* duxit.

7. Aurum *domum*^a comportant. 8. Ego *rus* ibo.^a 9. Veni consūlis *domum*. 10. Verres *Delum* venit. 11. Pausaniam *Cyprum* misērunt. 12. Hannībal *in hiberna*ⁱ *Capuam* concessit. 13. Legiōnes *ad urbem* addūcit. 14. Darius *in Asiam* rediit.

RULE X.—*Accusative of Specification.*—380.

28. 1. Equus tremit *artus*. 2. Aenēas^a caedit nigrantes *terga* juvencos. 3. Jovem^a lacrimis^o *ocūlos*

¹ 374, 6.

² 174.

³ 308, 310, 1.

⁴ 395.

^a 379, 3; 117, 1; 118, 1.

^a 295.

ⁱ 379, 4.

^a 43.

^o 66, 3.

^o 414; 414, 4.

suffūsa nitentes alloquītur Venus. 4. Hannībal *femur* ictus cecīdit. 5. Hannībal *ānīmum* incensus est. 6. Se deus obtūlit¹ *omnia* Mercurio² similis, *vocemque*³ *coloremque*.

7. Haec vis valet *multum*.⁴ 8. Haec vis *idem* potest. 9. Nervii *nihil* possunt. 10. Thebāni *nihil* moti sunt. 11. *Quid* hostis potest? 12. *Quid* venisti? 13. *Quid* plura⁵ dispūto?

RULE XI.—*Accusative in Exclamations.*—381.

29. 1. O *praeclāram vitam*! 2. O *spectacūlum* miserum! 3. O *tempōra*, o *mores*! Senātus conjuratiōnem intelligit, consul videt. 4. O *vim* maximam⁶ erroris! 5. O *clementiam* admirabilem! 6. Heu *me* infelicem! 7. *Hanc audaciam*!

DATIVE.

RULE XII.—*Dative with Verbs.*—384.

30. 1. Non *scholae*, sed *vitae* discimus. 2. Omnes homīnes *libertāti* student. 3. Germāni *labōri* ac *duritiae* student. 4. Ego *philosophiae* semper vaco. 5. *Pietāti* summa⁷ tribuenda⁸ laus est. 6. Non solum *nobis* divites sumus, sed *libēris*, *amīcis*, maximēque *rei publicae*.

7. *Philosophiae* nos tradimus. 8. Graeci homīnes honōres tribuunt iis *viris*, qui tyrannos necaverunt. 9. Non placidam *membris* dat cura quiētem. 10. Omnes, quum valēmus, recta consilia *aegrōtis*⁹ damus.

¹ 292, 2.

² 391.

³ 587, I. 3 & 5.

⁴ 380, 2.

⁵ 165, 1.

⁶ 165.

⁷ 163, 3.

⁸ 231.

⁹ 441.

31. DATIVE OF ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE.—385.

—1. *Probus*¹ *invidet nemīni*. 2. *Homīnes hominibus* prosunt. 3. *Nocet altēri*. 4. *Consulātus meus placuit Catōni*. 5. *Diōni* crudelitās tyranni displicēbat. 6. *Themistōcles* persuāsit *popūlo*. 7. *Parti*² civium consūlunt. 8. *Milītes* non *mulieribus*, non *infantibus* pepercerunt. 9. *Nemo* liber est, qui *cōrpōri* servit.

32. DATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS.—386.—1.

Pelopidas omnibus affuit *periculis*. 2. *Natūra sensibus*³ *rationem* adjunxit. 3. *Leges omnium*⁴ *salutem singulorum*⁴ *saluti* antepōnunt. 4. *Parva magnis* saepe⁵ conferuntur.⁵ 5. *Hannibal* terrōrem injecit *exercitui* Romanōrum. 6. *Aristides* interfuit *pugnae* navāli apud *Salamīnem*. 7. *Consiliis* interdum obstat *fortūna*. 8. *Homīnes hominibus* plurimum⁶ et prosunt et obsunt. 9. *Consules libertati* suas opes⁷ postferēbant.⁷ 10. *Bona existimatio divitiis* praestat. 11. *Tu virtutem* praefer⁸ *divitiis*. 12. *Quidam* succumbunt *doloribus*. 13. *Neque deōro*⁹ neque *superōro*⁹ *rei publicae*.

33. DATIVE OF POSSESSOR.—387.—1.

Fuere Lydis multi reges. 2. *Non semper idem floribus*¹⁰ est color. 3. *Omnibus* inter se¹¹ *virtutibus* amicitia est. 4. Est honos *eloquentiae*. 5. *Ei morbo* nomen est *avaritia*. 6. *Trojae*¹² huic loco nomen est.

34. DATIVE OF APPARENT AGENT.—388.—1.

Caesari omnia erant agenda. 2. *Diligentia* colenda est *nobis*. 3. *Multa* videnda sunt *oratori*. 4. *Cui* non sunt haec audita?

¹ 441.² 385, 3.³ 386, 1.⁴ 441, 1.⁵ 582.⁶ 292, 2.⁷ 380, 2.⁸ 133, 1.⁹ 288.¹⁰ 72.¹¹ 448, 1.¹² 387, 1.

35. ETHICAL DATIVE.—389.—1. Quid ait *nobis* Sannio? 2. Hic *mihi* quisquam misericordiam nominat? 3. Hic *mihi* Furius pacis commoda commemorat? 4. Quid *sibi* verba ista volunt?

RULE XIII.—*Two Datives—To Which and For Which.*—390.

36. 1. Virtutes *hominibus* decori sunt. 2. Virtutes *hominibus* gloriae sunt. 3. Probitas est *omnibus* amori. 4. Crudelitas est *omnibus* odio. 5. Virtus neque datur dono neque accipitur. 6. Pausanias, rex *Lacedaemoniorum*, venit *Atticis* auxilio..

7. Hoc vitio *mihi* dant. 8. Idne *alteri* crimini dabis, quod tu ipse fecisti. 9. Caesar legiones duas *castris* praesidio relinquit. 10. Hunc *sibi* domicilio locum delegerunt.

RULE XIV.—*Dative with Adjectives.*—391.

37. 1. Veritas *mihi* grata est. 2. Gratissimae *mihi* tuae litterae¹⁰ fuerunt. 3. Patria *Ciceroni* erat carissima. 4. Id *Deo* est proximum,¹¹ quod est optimum.¹² 5. Minime¹³ *sibi* quisque notus est. 6. *Morti* nihil est tam simile, quam somnus.¹⁴ 7. *Hominum generi* cultura agrorum est salutaris. 8. *Belgae* proximi sunt *Germānis*. 9. *Iis*, qui vendunt, justitia necessaria est. 10. Pax *nobis* omnibus fuit optabilis.

RULE XV.—*Dative with Derivatives.*—392.

38. 1. Esto obtemperatio *institūtis* populorum.

¹ 297, II. 1.

² 389, 2.

³ 293.

⁴ 441.

⁵ 363.

⁶ 346, II. 1.

⁷ 441, 2.

⁸ 176.

⁹ 162.

¹⁰ 132.

¹¹ 166.

¹² 165.

¹³ 305, 2; 165.

¹⁴ 417, 1.

2. *Insidiae consūli* non procedēbant. 3. *Convenienter naturae* vivimus. 4. *Philosōphus sibi* constanter convenienterque dicit.

GENITIVE.

RULE XVI.—*Genitive with Nouns.*—395, 396.

39. 1. *Piētas fundamentum*¹ est omnium *virtutum*. 2. *Ira* est initium *insaniae*. 3. *Sapientia* est rerum *divinārum* et *humanārum* scientia. 4. *Nona diēi* hora erat.

I. SUBJECTIVE GENITIVE.—1. *Vultus sermo*² *quidam*³ *tacitus*⁴ *mentis* est. 2. *Nostri milites* impetum *hostium* sustinuērunt. 3. *Themistōcles* non effūgit *civium* suorum invidiam. 4. *Ventōrum* pater regit navem. 5. *Singulōrum* facultātes *divitiae*¹ sunt *civitātis*.

II. OBJECTIVE GENITIVE.—1. *Crescit amor nummi*. 2. *Anīmi morbi* sunt cupiditātes *divitiārum*, *gloriae*, *voluptātum*.

III. PARTITIVE GENITIVE.—1. *Justitia* nihil expētit *praemii*, nihil *pretii*. 2. *Conon pecuniae* quinquaginta talenta civibus suis donāvit. 3. *Permagnus pondus argenti* fuit. 4. *Socrātes omnium*² sapientissimus³ *judicatus* est. 5. *Gallōrum* omnium fortissimi sunt *Belgae*. 6. *Ubīnam gentium*⁴ sumus? 7. *Satis eloquentiae*⁵ fuit, *sapientiae* parum.

IV. GENITIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC.—1. *Tarquinius fratrem habuit Aruntem*,⁶ *mitis ingenii* juvenem.

¹ 362.² 396, III. 3) (2).³ 396, III. 4) (2).² 438; 438, 1.⁴ 162.⁵ 396, III. 4) (1).⁶ 363.

2. Athenienses belli ducem¹ elīgunt Perīclem,¹ spectātae virtūtis virum.² 3. Classem³ septuaginta⁴ navium Athenienses Miltiādi⁵ dedērunt.

V. GENITIVE OF SPECIFICATION.—1. Cyri nomen⁶ accēpit. 2. Quid sonat vox voluptātis⁷? 3. Virtūtes continentiae, gravitātis, justitiae, fidei, omni honōre⁸ dignae sunt. 4. Germaniae vocabūlum recens est. 5. Domini appellationem semper⁹ exhorruit Augustus.



RULE XVII.—Genitive with Adjectives.—399.

40. 1. Avida est pericūli virtus. 2. Haec aetas virtutum ferax est. 3. Conscia mens recti famae¹⁰ mendacia¹¹ ridet. 4. Romāni appetentes¹² gloriae atque¹³ avidi laudis fuērunt. 5. Multi contentiōnis sunt cupidiōres¹⁴ quam veritātis. 6. Epaminondas fuit peritus belli, veritātis diligens. 7. Conon prudens rei militāris erat. 8. Socrātes se omnium rerum nescium¹⁵ fingit. 9. Themistocles peritissimos¹⁶ belli navālis fecit Athenienses. 10. Homo ratiōnis¹⁷ est particeps. 11. Plena errorum sunt omnia. 12. Omnes virtūtis compōtes¹⁸ beāti sunt. 13. Viri¹⁹ propria est fortitūdo.

RULE XVIII.—Predicate Genitive.—401–403.

41. 1. Damnatio est iudicium²⁰; poena, legis. 2. Imbecilli animi est superstitio. 3. Xerxis²¹ classis mille et ducentarum navium fuit. 4. Claudius erat somni brevissimi. 5. Permagni momenti est ratio. 6. Tommas

¹ 373.

² 363.

³ 384, II.

⁴ 175, 2.

⁵ 371.

⁶ 419, IV.

⁷ 582.

⁸ 395.

⁹ 371, 3, 1).

¹⁰ 575; 353.

¹¹ 587, I.

¹² 162.

¹³ 373; 373, 3.

¹⁴ 399, 2, (3).

¹⁵ 155, 5.

¹⁶ 399, 3, 3).

est florentis ¹ *aetātis*; prudentia, senescentis. 7. Praeda parvi *practii* fuit. 8. Thebae ² *populi* Romāni factae³ sunt. 9. Voluptātem virtus *minīmi*⁴ facit. 10. Divitiae a me ⁵ *minīmi*⁶ putantur. 11. Nulla possessio *pluris*⁷ quam virtus aestimanda est. 12. Vendo meum frumentum non *pluris*, quam cetēri. 13. Mentiri⁸ non est *meum*.⁹ 14. *Tuum* est mihi¹⁰ ignoscere.

RULE XIX.—*Genitive with Certain Verbs.*—406–408.

42. 1. *Eōrum* miserere,¹¹ qui¹² in miseriis¹³ sunt. 2. Anīmus meminit¹⁴ *praeteritōrum*,¹⁵ praesentia cernit, futura praevīdet. 3. Reminiscere pristinae *virtūtis* Helvetiōrum. 4. Deōrum¹⁶ immortalium *beneficia*¹⁷ recorder. 5. Obliti sunt *injuriarum*. 6. Habētis ducem memorem *vestri*, oblītum *sui*. 7. Aliōrum vitia cernit, obliviscitur *suorum*. 8. *Flagitiōrum* suorum recordabitur. 9. Planci *meriti* recorder.

10. Magni¹⁸ *rei* publicae intērest omnes copias¹⁹ convenire.²⁰ 11. Illud *meā*²¹ magni intērest. 12. Hoc *tuā* nihil²² referēbat. 13. *Tuā* et *meā* maxime²³ intērest te valere. 14. Non refert, quam multos libros, sed quam bonos habeas.²⁴

RULE XX.—*Accusative and Genitive.*—410.

43. 1. *Te* vetēris *amicitiae* commonefacio. 2. Tiberius *judices*²⁵ *legum* admonēbat.

¹ 575.² 131, 1, 2).³ 279; 294.⁴ 403; 165.⁵ 414, 5.⁶ 165, 1.⁷ 549.⁸ 404, 1.⁹ 385.¹⁰ 272, 2.¹¹ 445.¹² 435, 1.¹³ 297, 1.¹⁴ 575; 295, 2.¹⁵ 45, 6.¹⁶ 407, 1.¹⁷ 408, 3.¹⁸ 545.¹⁹ 408, 2.²⁰ 408, 1, 2).²¹ 305, 2; 165.²² 525.²³ 78.

3. *Te* convinco non *inhumanitātis* solum, sed etiam *amentiae*. 4. Fannius *Verrem* insimulat *avaritiae* et *audaciae*. 5. Cicero *Verrem avaritiae* coarguit. 6. Orestes accusatur *matricidii*. 7. Nicomēdes *furti* damnatus est.

8. Nonne *te* miseret *mei*? 9. Num *hujus te gloriae* poenitēbat? 10. *Me* non solum piget *stultitiae* meae, sed etiam pudet. 11. *Me* civitātis *morum* piget tædetque.

ABLATIVE.

RULE XXI.—*Ablative of Cause, Manner, Means.*—414.

44. I. CAUSE.—1. Caesar *beneficiis* ac *munificentiā* magnus habebatur, *integritate* vitae, Cato.¹ 2. Quidam *vitiis* suis gloriantur. 3. Gubernatoris *ars utilitate*, non *arte* laudatur. 4. *Avaritiā* et *luxuriā* Romāna civitas laborabat. 5. Nimio *gaudio* paene desipiēbam. 6. Adolescentes senum *praeceptis* gaudent. 7. Laetus *sorte* tuā vivere sapienter.² 8. Campāni fuerunt superbi *bonitate* agrorum.

II. MANNER.—1. Miltiādes summā *aequitate* res Chersonēsi constituit. 2. Athenienses *vi* summā proelium commiserunt. 3. Sidēra³ cursus suos conficiunt maximā⁴ *celeritate*. 4. Athenienses *cum silentio*⁵ auditi sunt. 5. *Cum virtute* vivimus. 6. Pausanias epulabatur *more* Persarum.

III. MEANS, INSTRUMENT.—1. Servius Tullius *virtute*

¹ 587, I. 5.

² 367, 3.

³ 73, 1.

⁴ 346, II. 1.

⁵ 582.

¹⁰ 165.

⁵ 72.

⁷ 78, 5.

¹¹ 414, 3.

⁴ 587, I. 3.

⁶ 163, 3.

regnum tenuit. 2. Nemo fit¹ *casu* bonus. 3. Avārus animus nullo satiatur *lucro*. 4. Trahīmur omnes *studio* laudis.² 5. Magnos homīnes *virtute* metimur, non *fortūnā*. 6. Dido³ vitam suam *gladio* finivit. 7. *Voluptate* capiuntur homīnes, ut *hamo* pisces.⁴ 8. Minuuntur atrae *carmine* curae. 9. Boni nullo *emolumento* impelluntur in fraudem.⁵

IV. AGENT.—1. Alcibiādes eruditus est *a Socrāte*.⁶ 2. *A Deo* omnia⁷ facta sunt.⁸ 3. Sacra *ab Numā* instituta sunt. 4. *A multis*⁹ ipsa¹⁰ virtus contemnitur.

RULE XXII.—*Ablative of Price*.—416.

45. 1. Ego¹¹ spem *pretio* non emo. 2. Vas Corinthium magno *pretio* mercatus sum. 3. Viginti *talentis* unam¹² orationem Isocrātes vendidit. 4. Si prata magno aestimant, quanti¹³ est aestimanda¹⁴ virtus? 5. Fanum *pecuniā* grandi venditum est. 6. Otium non *gemmis*¹⁵ venale est.

RULE XXIII.—*Ablative with Comparatives*.—417.

46. 1. Vilius argentum est *auro*, *virtutibus* aurum. 2. Lux *sonitu* est velocior. 3. Amōris simulatio pejor¹⁶ est odio. 4. Nihil est veritatis *luce* dulcius. 5. Nihil est *ratione* melius.¹⁷ 6. *Lacrīmā* nihil citius arescit. 7. Tullus Hostilius ferocior quam *Romūlus*¹⁸ fuit. 8. Sol major¹⁹ est quam *terra*. 9. Natūra nihil habet

¹ 294.⁷ 441, 1.¹² 402, III. 1.² 396, II.⁸ 294; 294, 2.¹³ 229, 231.³ 61, 5; 92, 3.⁹ 452.¹⁴ 416, 1, 4).⁴ 367, 3.¹⁰ 446.¹⁵ 165.⁵ 435, 1.¹¹ 176.¹⁶ 417, 1.⁶ 414, 5.

praestantius quam *honestātem*.¹ 10. Timoleon sapientius² tulit³ secundam fortunam quam *adversam*. 11. Major famae sitis est quam *virtūtis*.⁴

RULE XXIV.—*Ablative of Difference*.—418.

47. 1. Patria mihi⁴ vitā meā *multo* est carior. 2. Pompeius *biennio* major fuit quam Cicero.¹ 3. Hic locus aequo *spatio* ab castris² Ariovisti et Caesaris abērat. 4. Numa Pompilius *annis* permultis ante fuit quam³ Pythagoras. 5. Homēri⁷ etsi incerta sunt tempora, tamen *annis* multis fuit ante Romūlum.⁸

RULE XXV.—*Ablative in Special Constructions*.—419.

48. I. UTORE, FRUORE, ETC.—1. Multi *beneficio* Dei perverse utuntur. 2. *Recordatiōne* nostrae amicitiae⁹ fruor. 3. Commōda, *quibus* utimur, a Deo¹⁰ nobis¹¹ dantur. 4. Lux, *quā* fruimur, a Deo nobis datur. 5. Virtūtis munere functus sum. 6. Solus potitus est *imperio* Romulus. 7. Numidae plerumque *lacte*¹² et *carne*¹³ vescebantur.

II. FIDO, CONFIDO, ETC.—1. *Prudentiā consiliōque*¹⁴ fidimus. 2. Quis aut corpōris *firmitate* aut fortunae *stabilitate* confidet? 3. Juvēnis nititur *hastā*.

III. PLENTY AND WANT.—1. Abundarunt¹⁵ semper *auro* regna Asiae. 2. Capua fortissimōrum virōrum *multitudīne* redundat. 3. Antiochia eruditissimis *homi-*

¹ 417, 1.

² 582, 305.

³ 292.

⁴ 391.

⁵ 434.

⁶ 523, 2, 2).

⁷ 395.

⁸ 432, 433.

⁹ 396, II.

¹⁰ 414, 5.

¹¹ 384, I.

¹² 63.

¹³ 61, 3.

¹⁴ 587, I. 3.

¹⁵ 234.

nibus affluēbat. 4. Nihil honestum est quod ¹ *justitiā* vacat. 5. Nulla ² vitae pars vacat *officio*. 6. Nunquam eminentia *invidiā* caret. 7. Magna negotia magnis *adjutoribus* egent. 8. Deus *bonis* ³ omnibus explēvit mundum. 9. Hectōra ⁴ *vitā* spoliāvit Achilles. 10. Caesāri tradita urbs est, nuda ⁵ *praesidio*, referta *copiis*. 11. *Virtute* multi ⁶ praediti sunt.

IV. DIGNUS, INDIGNUS, ETC.—1. Virtus *imitatione*, non *invidiā* digna est. 2. Quam multi indigni *luce* sunt, et tamen dies oritur.⁷ 3. Sapientia *eo* contenta est, quod adest. 4. *Intelligentiā* vestrā frētus sum.

V. OPUS AND USUS.—1. *Magistratibus* opus est. 2. Multis ⁸ *duce* opus est. 3. Nihil ⁹ opus est *simulatione*. 4. *Navibus* consūli usus est. 5. Quantum ¹⁰ argenti ¹¹ est tibi opus? 6. Nobis exempla permulta opus sunt.

RULE XXVI.—*Ablative of Place*.—421.

49. 1. *In Italiā* bellum fuit. 2. Haec ab Romānis *in Graeciā* gesta sunt. 3. Iphicrātes *in Thraciā* vixit. 4. Caesar *ab urbe* proficiscitur. 5. Darius *ex Asiā* in Eurōpam ¹² exercitum trajēcit. 6. Talis *Romae* Fabricius, qualis *Athēnis* fuit.

7. Tarquinius Superbus mortuus est *Cumis*. 8. Numa Pompilius *Curibus* habitābat. 9. *Syracūsīs* est fons aquae dulcis, cui ¹³ nomen Arethūsa est. 10. Demarātus, Tarquinii regis pater, fugit Tarquinius ¹⁴ *Corintho*. 11. Haec *terrā marique* ¹⁵ gesta sunt. 12. Conon plurimum ¹⁶ vixit *Cypri*, Timotheus *Lesbi*.

¹ 445.

² 149.

³ 441, 1.

⁴ 98, 1.

⁵ 438.

⁶ 286, 2.

⁷ 419, 3.

⁸ 380, 2.

⁹ 419, 3, 2).

¹⁰ 396, III.

¹¹ 435, 1.

¹² 387.

¹³ 379.

¹⁴ 422, 1, 1).

¹⁵ 380, 2; 165.

RULE XXVII.—*Ablative of Source and Separation.*—425.

50. 1. Praeclārum *a majoribus* accepimus morem.¹
 2. Hoc *a senibus*² audivimus. 3. Disce, puer, virtutem
ex me, fortunam *ex aliis*. 4. *Ex* nimia potentiā oritur
 interitus. 5. Jove³ nate, Hercūles, salve.

6. Abstinent pugnā. 7. Lacedaemonii de diutina
contentiōne destiterunt. 8. Zama quinque diērum iter⁴
ab Carthagine abest. 8. Ariovistus millibus⁵ passuum
 sex *a Caesaris castris*⁶ consedit. 10. Tu, Jupiter, Cati-
 linam *a tectis urbis*, *a moenibus*, *a vitā fortunisque* civi-
 um omnium arcēbis. 11. Dionysius tyrannus *Syracūsīs*
 expulsus est. 12. Aristides nonne⁷ expulsus est *patriā*?
 13. Themistōcles imperātor bello Persico *servitute* Grae-
 ciam liberavit. 14. Robustus animus omni est liber
curā et angore.

RULE XXVIII.—*Ablative of Time.*—426, 427.

51. 1. Augustus obiit⁸ sexto et septuagesimo aetatis
anno. 2. Socrātes suprēmo⁹ vitae *die* de immortalitate
 animōrum multa disseruit. 3. Timoleon proelia maxi-
 ma¹⁰ natali *die* suo fecit omnia. 4. Quā nocte natus est
 Alexander, eādē Diānae Ephesiae templum deflagravit.
 5. Solis occāsu suas copias Ariovistus in castra reduxit.
 6. Nemo mortalium omnibus *horis* sapit. 7. Laelius
 sermōnem de amicitia habuit paucis *diebus*¹¹ post mor-
 tem Africāni. 8. Roscius litem¹² decedit abhinc *annis*
 quattuor. 9. Carthāgo septingentesimo *anno* postquam
 condita erat, delēta est.

¹ 72.² 78, 5.³ 66, 3; 425, 3.⁴ 378.⁵ 378, 2.⁶ 132.⁷ 346, II. 1.⁸ 295, 3.⁹ 163, 3.¹⁰ 165.¹¹ 427.¹² 71, 6.

RULE XXIX.—*Ablative of Characteristic.*—428.

52. 1. Caesar Procillum, *summā*¹ *virtūte* adolescentem, ad Ariovistum misit. 2. Aristotēles, vir² *summo ingenio, scientiā, copiā*, prudentiam cum eloquentiā conjunxit. 3. Cato *singulāri* fuit *prudentiā*³ et *industriā*. 4. Appius homo fuit *summā prudentiā*, *multā* etiam *doctrinā*. 5. Hannibālis nomen erat *magnā* apud omnes *gloriā*. 6. Agesilāus *statūrā* fuit *humili* et *corpore exiguo*. 7. Caesar fuit *excelsā statūrā*, *colore candido*, *nigris oculis*.

RULE XXX.—*Ablative of Specification.*—429.

53. 1. Sunt quidam homines⁴ non *re*, sed *nomine*. 2. *Doctrinā* Graecia Romānos et omni litterarum *genere* superabat. 3. Mardonius, *natione* Medus, a Pausaniā⁵ fugātus est. 4. Helvetii reliquos Gallos *virtute* praecedunt. 5. Ancus regnāvit annos⁶ quattuor et viginti, cumlibet⁷ *superiorum*⁸ regum belli pacisque et *artibus* et *gloriā* par.

RULE XXXI.—*Ablative Absolute.*—430 & 431.

54. 1. Cognito Caesāris *adventu*, Ariovistus legātos ad eum mittit. 2. Ite,⁹ *deis*¹⁰ bene *juvantibus*. 3. Pythagōras, *Tarquinio Superbo regnante*, in Italian venit. 4. *Virtute exceptā*, nihil amicitia¹¹ praestabilius est. 5. Germāni pellibus¹² utuntur, *magnā corpōris parte nudā*. 6. Natus est Augustus, *Cicerōne et Antonio consulibus*.

¹ 163, 3.

² 363.

³ 428, 1, 2).

⁴ 362.

⁵ 414, 5.

⁶ 378.

⁷ 191, II.; 391.

⁸ 163, 3.

⁹ 295.

¹⁰ 45, 6.

¹¹ 417.

¹² 419.

7. Romāni, *Scipiōne duce, ponte facto*, superavērunt Ticīnum flumen.

RULE XXXII.—*Cases with Prepositions.*—432–435.

55. I. ACCUSATIVE.—1. Sophōcles ad summam *seneo-
tūtem* tragoedias fecit. 2. Adolescentes senum praeceptis
ad virtūtum¹ *studia* ducuntur. 3. Piētas est justitia ad-
versus *deos*. 4. Ante *lucem* galli canunt. 5. Epaminon-
das Lacedaemonios vicit apud *Mantinēam*. 6. Legiōnes
Etruscōrum cis *Padum* fusae sunt. 7. Utilitātis dere-
lictio contra *natūram* est. 8. Justitiā erga *deos* religio²
dicitur, erga *parentes*, piētas. 9. Ratio conciliat inter
*se*³ homīnes. (10. Amicitia est propter *se* expetenda.⁴)
11. Anīmus per *somnum* curis⁵ vacuus est. 12. Post
me erat Aegīna. 13. Secundum *flumen* paucae statiōnes
videbantur. 14. Germāni trans *Rhenum* incōlunt.

II. ABLATIVE.—1. A primā⁶ *aetāte* me philosophia
delectāvit. 2. Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.
3. Sex menses⁷ cum *Antiōcho* philosōpho fui. 4. Scipio
ob egregiam victoriam de *Hannibāle* appellātus est Afri-
cānus. 5. Virtus ex *viro* appellāta est. 6. Cato prae
cetēris floruit. 7. Caesar legiōnes pro *castris* constituit.
8. Vita nihil sine magno *labōre* dedit mortalīb⁸. 9.
Aqua erat *pectorib⁹* tenuis.⁹

III. ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE.—1. In *amnem* ruunt.
2. Gallia est divīsa in *partes* tres. 3. Homo doctus in *se*
semper divitias habet. 4. Sub ipsa *moenia* progressi
sunt. 5. Saepe est etiam sub *pallio* sordīdo sapientia.
6. Virtus omnia subter *se* habet.

¹ 396, II.

² 362.

³ 448, 1.

⁴ 231; 460, 1.

⁵ 419, III.

⁶ 441, 6; 166.

⁷ 378.

⁸ 384, II.

⁹ 434, 4.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE XXXIII.—*Agreement of Adjectives.*—438, 439.

56. 1. *Vera* amicitia *sempiterna* est. 2. *Verae* amicitiae *sempiternae* sunt. 3. Venit hiems *glaciālis*. 4. Fugit *irreparabile* tempus. 5. Nihil est ab *omni* parte *beātum*. 6. *Atra* nubes condidit lunam. 7. Hora *quota* est? 8. *Qualis* est *tua* mens? 9. Nemo nascitur *dives*.

10. Stultitia et temeritas *fugienda*¹ sunt. 11. Labor voluptasque, *dissimillimā*² naturā,³ inter se sunt *juncta*. 12. Non terret *sapientem*⁴ mors. 13. *Fortes*⁵ fortuna adjūvat. 14. *Primā*⁶ luce *summus* mons a Labiēno tenebatur.⁶ 15. Feriunt *summos* fulgura montes. 16. Roscius *assiduus*⁷ ruri⁸ vixit. 17. Philosophiae⁹ nos *totos* tradimus. 18. Themistōcles *absens* proditionis¹⁰ est *accusātus*. 19. Triumphus *clarior* quam *gratior*¹¹ fuit.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

RULE XXXIV.—*Agreement of Pronouns.*—445.

57. 1. Omne animal *se ipsum*¹² diligit. 2. Ad *quas* res aptissimi erimus, in *iis* elaborabimus. 3. Nihil expedit, *quod* non decet. 4. Non est vir¹³ fortis, *qui*¹⁴ laborem fugit.

58. PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE.—446-449.—1. Omnia

¹ 460; 439, 3.

⁶ 468.

¹¹ 444, 2.

² 163, 2; 439, 3.

⁷ 443.

¹² 452.

³ 414.

⁸ 424, 2; 421, II.

¹³ 362.

⁴ 441.

⁹ 384, II.

¹⁴ 445, 6.

⁵ 441, 6.

¹⁰ 410, II.

animalia *se* diligunt. 2. *Te' tua,' me* delectant *mea*.
 3. Ad amicum de amicitia scripsi. 4. *Ego* beatus sum.
 5. In philosophiae studio aetatem consumpsi. 6. The-
 mistocles non effugit civium *suorum* invidiam.

59. DEMONSTRATIVE.—450–452.—1. *Haec* est tyran-
 norum vita. 2. *Nos ipsi'* consolamur. 3. *Ille* est vir.
 4. Ab *ipso* Graccho *eadem haec* audimus. 5. Homo ha-
 bet memoriam et *eam'* infinitam.

60. RELATIVE.—453.—1. In mundo Deus est, *qui*
 regit, *qui* gubernat, *qui* cursus astrorum, mutationes
 temporum, rerum vicissitudines conservat. 2. Riden-
 tur, mala *qui* componunt carmina. 3. *Eadem* est utili-
 tatis, *quae'* honestatis, regula. 4. Servi moribus' iisdem
 erant, *quibus'* dominus. 5. Animal hoc providum,
 sagax, acutum, memor, plenum rationis, *quem'* voca-
 mus hominem, generatum est a Deo. 6. Perutiles
 Xenophontis libri sunt; *quos'* legite studiose.

61. INTERROGATIVE.—454.—1. O dii¹¹ immortales,¹²
quam rem publicam habemus, in *qua* urbe vivimus? 2.
Quae in me est facultas?

62. INDEFINITE.—455–459.—1. Expectabam¹³ *al-*
quem meorum.¹⁴ 2. Veni Athenas,¹⁵ neque me *quisquam*
 ibi agnovit. 3. Aut *nemo*, aut, si *quisquam*, Cato sapi-
 ens fuit. 4. Suum *cuique*¹⁶ pulchrum est. 5. Optimum¹⁷
*quidque*¹⁸ rarissimum est. 6. Consul *alter*¹⁹ exercitum
 perdidit, *alter* vendidit.

¹ 371.² 441, 1.³ 452, 1.⁴ 451, 2.⁵ 453, 2.⁶ 451, 5.⁷ 428.⁸ 399, 2, 2).⁹ 445, 4.¹⁰ 453.¹¹ 45, 6.¹² 369.¹³ 468.¹⁴ 441, 1.¹⁵ 379.¹⁶ 384.¹⁷ 165; 441, 2.¹⁸ 458, 1.¹⁹ 149.

SYNTAX OF VERBS.

AGREEMENT.

RULE XXXV.—*Verb with Subject.*—460–463.

63. 1. Homīnes, dum *docent*,¹ *discunt*. 2. Tantum *scimus*,² quantum memoriā *tenēmus*. 3. Ego libertātem *pepēri*; ego patriam *liberāvi*.³ 4. *Crescit* amor nummi, quantum⁴ ipsa pecunia *crescit*. 5. Pars perexigua Romam inermes⁵ *delāti sunt*. 6. Uterque⁶ eōrum exercitum ex castris *edūcunt*.⁷ 7. Corinthus, totius Graeciae lumen, *extinctum*⁸ *est*. 8. Ratio et oratio *conciliat*⁹ inter se homīnes. 9. Castor et Pollux ex equis *pugnavērunt*.¹⁰

INDICATIVE—TENSES AND USE.

RULE XXXVI.—*Use of Indicative.*—474.

64. PRESENT.—466, 467.—1. Virtus *conciliat* amicitias. 2. Nulla *habēmus* arma contra mortem. 3. In proelio cita mors *venit*, aut victoria laeta.

65. IMPERFECT.—468, 469.—1. Laelius oratiōnem suam *exornābat*. 2. *Expectābam* adventum Menandri. 3. Lycurgi leges *vigēbant*. 4. Ut Romae¹¹ consules, sic Carthagine quotannis bini reges *creabantur*.

66. FUTURE AND FUTURE PERFECT.—470, 473.—1. Ro-

¹ 460, 2.² 460, 2, 1).³ 380, 2.⁴ 438, 6.⁵ 149, 4.⁶ 461, 3.⁷ 462.⁸ 463, I.⁹ 463, II.¹⁰ 421, II.

nam' quum *venĕro*, quae' *perspexĕro*, *scribam* ad te.
 2. Ut sementem *fecĕris*, ita *metes*. 3. Si te' *rogavĕro*
 aliquid,' non *respondĕbis*?

67. PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT.—471, 472.—1. Hos-
 tes, ubi primum nostros equites *conspexĕrunt*,⁴ celeriter
 nostros *perturbavĕrunt*. 2. Ipse semper cum Graecis
 Latīna *conjunxi*. 3. Civitas haec semper a me *defensa*
est. 4. Lacedaemoniōrum gens fortis *fuit*, dum Lycurgi
 leges vigēbant. 5. Sumnā curā' exspectābam adventum
 Menandri, quem' ad te *misĕram*. 6. Hannibal tres mo-
 dios aureōrum annulōrum Carthaginem *misit*, quos
 manibus' equitum Romanōrum' *detraxerat*.

SUBJUNCTIVE.—TENSES AND USE.

RULE XXXVII.—*Sequence of Tenses*.—480, 481.

68. 1. Ego vos hortor, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus'
 humanis *anteponātis*,¹⁰ 2. Philosophia nos docuit, ut
 nosmet¹¹ ipsos *noscerēmus*.¹² 3. Dubitant nonnulli de
 mundo, casūne¹³ ipse *sit effectus*,¹⁴ an mente divīnā. 4.
 Epaminondas quaesivit, salvusne¹⁵ *esset* clipeus. 5. Epa-
 minondas rogāvit, *essentne fusi* hostes. 6. Ego in causis
 publicis ita sum versātus, ut *defendĕrim* multos.

RULE XXXVIII.—*Potential Subjunctive*.—485, 486.

69. 1. *Quaerat* quispiam, cujusnam¹⁶ causā¹⁷ mun-
 dus factus sit.¹⁸ 2. *Videas* rebus¹⁹ injustis justos²⁰

¹ 379.⁷ 434, 1.¹³ 526, II. 1.² 445, 6.⁸ 438.¹⁴ 525.³ 374.⁹ 386.¹⁵ 526, I.⁴ 460, 2.¹⁰ 489, 490.¹⁶ 188, 3.⁵ 414, 3.¹¹ 184, 3.¹⁷ 414.⁶ 445.¹² 492, 2; 374, 4.¹⁸ 441, 545.

maxīme¹ dolēre.² 3. Equidem *vellem*,³ ut redires. 4. Forsitan *quaeras* qui iste terror sit. 5. Hoc sine ullā⁴ dubitationē *confirmavērim*. 6. Quid *faciātis*?⁵ 7. Quis haec *faciat*? 8. Quid *videātur* Deo⁶ magnum in rebus humanis?

RULE XXXIX.—*Subjunctive of Desire*.—487; 488.

70. 1. *Imitēmur* majōres nostros. 2. *Valeant* cives mei; *sint* incolūmes, *sint* beāti; *stet* haec urbs praecłāra. 3. Religio et fides *anteponātur*⁷ amicitiae.⁸ 4. Orātor *imitētur* Demosthēnem. 5. Is qui impērat aliis⁹ *serviat* ipse nulli¹⁰ cupiditāti. 6. In rebus prospēris superbiam arrogantiamque *fugiāmus*. 7. Ne quis, tanquam parva, *fastidiat* grammaticae elementa.

RULE XL.—*Subjunctive of Purpose or Result*.—489.

71. UT AND NE.—490–493.—1. Romāni ab arātro abduxērunt Cincinnātum, ut dictātor *esset*.¹¹ 2. Phaëthon optāvit, ut in currum¹² patris¹³ *tollerētur*.¹⁴ 3. Caesar ad Lamiam scripsit, ut ad ludos omnia *parāret*.¹⁵ 4. Timoleon orāvit omnes, ne id *facērent*.¹⁶ 5. Decrēvit senātus, ut consul *vidēret*,¹⁷ ne quid res publica detrimēti¹⁸ *capēret*.¹⁹ 6. Discipulos id unum²⁰ moneo, ut praeceptōres²¹ non minus, quam ipsa studia *ament*.²²

72. UT AND UT NON.—494–496.—1. Tanta vis probitātis est, ut eam in hoste etiam *diligāmus*. 2. Dives est, cui²³ tanta possessio est, ut nihil *optet* amplius. 3. Epaminondas adeo fuit veritātis²⁴ diligens, ut ne joco²⁵ qui-

¹ 305, 2; 165.

² 580.

³ 293.

⁴ 149.

⁵ 486, II.

⁶ 384.

⁷ 463, 1.

⁸ 386.

⁹ 385.

¹⁰ 149.

¹¹ 480.

¹² 435.

¹³ 66, 2.

¹⁴ 492.

¹⁵ 374, 4.

¹⁶ 396, III.

¹⁷ 374, 5.

¹⁸ 371.

¹⁹ 387.

²⁰ 399.

²¹ 414, 3.

dem ¹ *mentirētur*. 4. Quis est tam miser, ut non Dei munificentiam ² *sensērit*. 5. Alcibiādes erat eā sagacitatē,³ ut decipi ⁴ non *posset*.

73. QUO, QUIN, QUOMINUS.—497—499.—1. Lex brevis est, quo facilius ab imperitis *teneātur*. 2. Nunquam accēdo ad te, quin abs te *abeam*⁵ doctior. 3. Quis dubitet,⁶ quin in virtute divitiae *sint*? 4. Quid obstat, quominus Deus *sit* beātus.

74. RELATIVE.—500, 501.—1. Caesar equitātum, qui *sustinēret* hostium impētum, misit. 2. Non tu is es, quem nihil *delectet*. 3. Ego is sum, qui nihil unquam meā, potius quam meōrum civium causā,⁷ *fecērim*.⁸ 4. Nihil est quod Deus efficere⁹ non *possit*. 5. Nullum est animal praeter hominem, quod *habeat* notitiam aliquam Dei. 6. Inventi sunt multi,¹⁰ qui non modo pecuniam,¹¹ sed vitam etiam profundere¹² pro patriā parāti¹³ *essent*.

RULE XLI.—Subjunctive of Condition.—503—513.

75. DUM, MODO, DUMMODO.—505.—1. Odērint,¹⁴ dum *metuant*. 2. Multi omnia recta¹⁵ negligunt, dummodo potentiam *consequantur*. 3. Omnia postposui, dummodo praeceptis¹⁶ patris *parērem*.

76. AC SI, UT SI, QUASI, ETC.—506.—1. Tu similiter facis, ac si me *roges*, cur te duōbus¹⁷ contuear¹⁸ oculis. 2. Patres metus cepit,¹⁹ velut si jam ad portas hostis *esset*. 3. Quid²⁰ testibus²¹ utor, quasi res dubia *sit*.

¹ 602, III. 2.² 428.³ 552, 1.⁴ 289.⁵ 295, 3.⁶ 486, II.⁷ 414.⁸ 481, I. 2; 460.⁹ 552, 1.¹⁰ 441.¹¹ 371.¹² 552, 3.¹³ 438.¹⁴ 487, 297.¹⁵ 385.¹⁶ 176, 2.¹⁷ 525.¹⁸ 214.¹⁹ 380, 2.²⁰ 419.

77. SI, NISI, ETC. : QUI=SI IS, ETC.—507-513.—1. Animum rege, qui, nisi *paret, impērat*.¹ 2. Si beātam vitam *volūmus*² adipisci,³ virtūti opēra *danda est*. 3. Thucydīdis oratiōnes ego laudo ; imitāri neque *possim*,⁴ si *velim*,⁵ nec *velim* fortasse, si *possim*. 4. Non *possem*⁶ vivēre, nisi in litteris *vivērem*.⁷ 5. Consilium, ratio, sententia nisi *essent*⁸ in senibus,⁹ non summum¹⁰ consilium¹¹ majōres nostri *appellassent*¹² senātum.

RULE XLII.—Subjunctive of Concession.—515, 516.

78. LICET, QUAMVIS, ETC.—1. Licet ipsa vitium¹³ *sit* ambitio, frequenter tamen causa virtūtum est.¹⁴ 2. Non est magnus pumilio, licet in monte *constitērit*. 3. Quamvis se¹⁵ ipso contentus *sit* sapiens,¹⁶ amīcis¹⁷ illi opus est. 4. Ego, qui sero Græcas littēras *attigissem*, tamen complūres Athēnis¹⁸ dies¹⁹ sum commorātus.

79. ETSI, TAMETSI, ETIAMSI.—1. Eloquentiæ²⁰ studendum est, etsi eā²¹ quidam perverse *abutuntur*. 2. Hoc, etiamsi nobilitātum non *sit*,²² tamen honestum est ; etiamsi a nullo²³ *laudētur*, est laudabile.

RULE XLIII.—Subjunctive of Cause.—517-520.

80. QUUM, QUI.—518, 519.—1. Quum vita sine amīcis metus²⁴ plena *sit*, ratio ipsa monet amicitias comparare. 2. Quum *sint* in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia,

¹ 508.² 293.³ 552.⁴ 509, 289.⁵ 510.⁶ 510 ; 463, II.⁷ 78, 5.⁸ 163, 3.⁹ 373.¹⁰ 510, 1 ; 234.¹¹ 362.¹² 460, 2.¹³ 419, IV.¹⁴ 441.¹⁵ 419, 3.¹⁶ 421.¹⁷ 378.¹⁸ 384.¹⁹ 419.²⁰ 460, 2.²¹ 149 ; 414, 5.²² 399, 2, 2).

necesse est, Deum ¹ haec ipsa habere ¹ majōra. 3. Quum *venissem* ² Athēnas, ³ sex menses ³ cum Antiōcho, nobilissimo ³ philosopho, ³ fui. 4. Caninius fuit mirificā vigiliā, ³ qui suo toto consulātu ³ somnum non *vidērit*.¹⁰

81. QUOD, QUIA, ETC.—520.—1. Plato escam ¹¹ malōrum appellat voluptātem, quod eā ¹¹ homīnes *capiantur*, velut hamo pisces. 2. Nemo unquam est oratōrem, quod Latīne *loqueretur*, admirātus. 3. Mater irata est, quia non *redhērim*.

RULE XLIV.—*Subjunctive of Time with Cause.*—521–523.

82. 1. Dum reliquae naves *convenirent*, ad horam nonam exspectāvit. 2. Quievēre ¹² milītes, dum praefectus arma ¹⁴ *inspicēret*. 3. Tragoedi quotidie, antequam *pronuntient*, vocem sensim excitant. 4. Ante ¹⁵ vidēmus fulguratōnem, quam sonum *audiāmus*. 5. Caesar ad Pompeii castra ¹⁶ pervēnit, priusquam Pompeius *sentiret*.¹⁷

RULE XLV.—*Subjunctive in Indirect Questions.*—525.

83. 1. Nescis, quantas vires virtus *habeat*.¹⁸ 2. Nomen tantum virtūtis usurpas; quid ¹⁹ ipsa *valeat*, ignōras. 3. Lepidus declarāvit quantum *habēret* odium servitūtis.²⁰ 4. Caesar equitātum omnem praemittit, qui ²¹ videant,²² quas in partes iter *faciant*. 5. Non intelligunt homīnes, quam magnum vectigal ²³ *sit* parsimonia.²⁴ 6. In orato-

¹ 545; 45, 6.

² 549.

³ 518, II. 1.

⁴ 379.

⁵ 378.

⁶ 162.

⁷ 363.

⁸ 428.

⁹ 426.

¹⁰ 519.

¹¹ 378.

¹² 414.

¹³ 235.

¹⁴ 181, 1, 4).

¹⁵ 523, 2, 2).

¹⁶ 182; 379, 4.

¹⁷ 523, 2.

¹⁸ 525, 2; 480.

¹⁹ 380, 2.

²⁰ 396, II.

²¹ 445, 5.

²² 500.

²³ 362.

²⁴ 367.

ribus Graecis, admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus *excellat*. 7. Mihi non minōri 'curae' est, qualis res publica post mortem meam *futura sit*, quam qualis hodie *sit*.

RULE XLVI.—*Subjunctive by Attraction*.—527.

84. 1. Me admōnes, ut me intēgrum, quoad *possim*, servem.' 2. Quid est, cur non orātor de rebus iis eloquentissime dicat,' quas *cognōrit*. 3. Jussit ut, quae *venissent*, naves Euboeam petērent.' 4. In Hortensio memoria fuit tanta, ut, quae secum *commentātus esset*, ea verbis 'iisdem' redderet,' quibus *cogitavisset*. 5. Recordatiōne 'nostrae amicitiae sic fruor, ut beāte vixisse' videar,' quia cum Scipiōne *vixērim*.'¹⁰

RULE XLVII.—*Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse*.—529.

85. 1. Socrātes dicēbat,' omnes "in eo, quod *scīrent*, satis" esse "eloquentes. 2. Apud Hypānim "fluvium, Aristotēles ait," bestiōlas quasdem nasci, quae unum diem *vivant*. 3. Ariovistus Caesāri "respondit: quid sibi *vellet*?" "cur in suas possessiōnes *venīret*? jus esse belli, ut, qui *vicissent*, iis," quos *vicissent*, quemadmōdum *vellent*, *imperārent*. 4. Legatiōni Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi "a Caesāre opus *esset*," sese ad eum ventūrum fuisse;" si quid ille a se *velit*, illum ad se venīre "oportere. 5. Divico ita cum Caesāre egit: si pacem popūlus Romānus cum Helvitiis *facēret*," in eam

¹ 165.

² 390.

³ 489.

⁴ 525.

⁵ 414.

⁶ 186.

⁷ 489, 494.

⁸ 419.

⁹ 549, 4, 1).

¹⁰ 481, I. 2.

¹¹ 469, II.

¹² 545.

¹³ 582.

¹⁴ 530, I.

¹⁵ 85, III. 1.

¹⁶ 297, II. 1.

¹⁷ 384.

¹⁸ 293.

¹⁹ 385.

²⁰ 452, 5.

²¹ 533, 2.

²² 549, 2.

²³ 533, 3.

partem itūros ' Helvetios,' ubi eos Caesar esse *voluisset* ;¹ sin bello persēqui ' *perseverāret, reminiscerētur* pristinae virtūtis ' Helvetiōrum.

IMPERATIVE—TENSES AND USE.

RULE XLVIII.—*Imperative.*—535.

86. 1. *Sperne* voluptātes. 2. *Consulite* vobis,² Pa-
tres' conscripti, *prospicite* patriae, *conservate* vos,³ conjū-
ges, libēros, fortunasque vestras ; popūli Romāni nomen
salutemque *defendite*. 3. *Vive* memor leti ;⁴ fugit hora.
4. Valetudinē tuam *cura* diligenter. 5. Virtūtes *excita*,
si forte dormiunt. 6. Poēmāta dulcia *sunt*.⁵ 7. Im-
pius " ne " *audeto* " placāre donis iram deōrum. 8. Con-
sules militiae summum jus *habento*, nemīni *parento*. 9.
Noli " te oblivisci " Cicerōnem esse. 10. *Cura* ut quam
primum " venias."⁶

INFINITIVE—TENSES AND USE.

Tenses of Infinitive.—540-544.

RULE XLIX.—*Subject of Infinitive.*—545.

Predicate after Infinitive.—546, 547.

Infinitive as Subject.—549.

87. 1. *Virum bonum esse*, semper est utile.⁷ 2. Om-
nibus bonis " expēdit, *salvam esse rem publicam*. 3. A
Deo *mundum necesse* " est regi. (4. *Concedendum est* "

¹ 530, I. ; 545, 3 ; 295.

² 545.

³ 533, 4.

⁴ 552.

⁵ 406, II.

⁶ 384.

⁷ 369.

⁸ 448.

⁹ 399, 2, 2).

¹⁰ 537, II.

¹¹ 441.

¹² 538, 1.

¹³ 272, 3.

¹⁴ 538, 2.

¹⁵ 305, 6.

¹⁶ 535, 1, 1).

¹⁷ 438, 3.

¹⁸ 441, 384.

¹⁹ 301, 2.

in virtūte solā *positam esse beātam vitam.*) 5. *Laelium doctum fuisse* traditum est. 6. *Lectitavisse* Platōnem studiōse Demosthēnēs dicitur. 7. Non *esse* cupidum pecunia est. 8. Non *esse emācem* vectigal est. 9. *Contentum* suis rebus *esse* maximae sunt divitiae. 10. *Diligere* parentes prima naturae lex est. 11. Lycurgi temporibus Homērus *fuisse* dicitur. (12. *Imperare* sibi maximum est imperium.) 13. Parentes suos non *amare* impietas est. (14. Constat ad salutem civium *inventas esse leges.*) 15. Pecuniam *praeferre* amicitiae sordidum est. 16. Nihil est tam angusti animi, quam *amare* divitias. (17. Ex malis *eligere* minima oportet.)

Infinitive as Object.—550, 551.

88. 1. *Ferre* laborem consuetudo docet. 2. *Vincere* scis, Hannibal, victoriā uti nescis. 3. Magister tuus te magnā mercēde nihil sapere docuit. 4. Num sum vel Graece loqui, vel Latine docendus? 5. Non omnes sciunt *referre* beneficium. 6. A Graecis Galli urbes moenibus cingere didicerunt. 7. Non utilem arbitror *esse* futurarum rerum scientiam. 8. Concēde nihil *esse bonum*, nisi quod honestum sit. 9. Nonne poetae post mortem *nobilitari* volunt? 10. *Syracusas maximam esse Graecarum urbium omnium* audivistis. 11. Socrates parens philosophiae jure dici potest. 12. Nunquam putavi fore, ut supplex ad te venirem. 13. Cato *esse* quam *videri* bonus malebat.

¹ 549, 4, 1).

² 545, 2, 2).

³ 362.

⁴ 419, IV.

⁵ 165.

⁶ 371.

⁷ 166.

⁸ 426.

⁹ 292, 2.

¹⁰ 386, 1.

¹¹ 401.

¹² 369.

¹³ 419.

¹⁴ 416.

¹⁵ 371, 3.

¹⁶ 374, 4.

¹⁷ 292, 2.

¹⁸ 425.

¹⁹ 414.

²⁰ 531.

²¹ 396, 2, 3).

²² 547, I.

²³ 414.

²⁴ 289.

²⁵ 544.

²⁶ 293.

Infinitive in Special Constructions.—553.

89. 1. Consilium erat *continuāre*¹ bellum. 2. Bene et beāte vivēre est honeste et recte *vivēre*. 3. Postumio negotium dabātur *vidēre*,² ne quid³ res publica detrimēti⁴ capēret.⁵ 4. Fuit fama Themistōclem venēnum suā sponte⁶ *sumpsisse*. 5. *Me* non cum bonis *esse*?⁷ 6. *Tene* hoc, Atti,⁸ *dicēre*, tali prudentiā⁹ praeditum? 7. Adeōne *homīnem infelīcem esse quemquam*, ut ego sum.

SUBJECT AND OBJECT CLAUSES.—554–558.

90. SUBJECT CLAUSES.—555, 556.—1. Quaeritur, quid faciendum sit.¹⁰ 2. Verum¹¹ est amicitiam inter bonos esse. 3. Reliquum est, ut certēmus¹² officiis¹³ inter nos. 4. Accēdit quod¹⁴ patrem¹⁵ amo.

91. OBJECT CLAUSES.—557, 558.—1. Non dubito, tu quid responsūrus sis.¹⁶ 2. Rogāvi pervenissentne¹⁸ Agrigentum. 3. Sentimus nivem esse albam; dulce, mel. 4. Democritus dicit innumerabiles esse mundos. 5. Memini gloriātum esse Hortensium,¹⁷ quod nunquam bello¹⁹ civili interfuisset.²⁰

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.—559–566.

92. GENITIVE.—563.—1. Sapientia ars²² *vivendi* putanda est. 2. Caesar *loquendi* finem facit. 3. Mihi²¹ *discendi*, tibi *docendi* facultatem otium praebet. 4. *Legendi* semper occasio est, *audiendi*, non semper. 5. Epa-

¹ 553, I.² 553, II.³ 190, 1.⁴ 396, 2, 3).⁵ 492.⁶ 414, 2.⁷ 553, III.⁸ 45, 5, 2).⁹ 419, III.¹⁰ 525.¹¹ 438, 3.¹² 495, 2.¹³ 414.¹⁴ 554, IV.¹⁵ 447.¹⁶ 526, I.¹⁷ 545.¹⁸ 386.¹⁹ 529.²⁰ 362.²¹ 384, II.

minondas studiōsus erat *audiendi*.¹ 6. Maxime² sum cupidus te³ *audiendi*. 7. Demosthēnes *Platōnis* studiōsus *audiendi* fuit. 8. Multi propter gloriae cupiditatem cupidi sunt *bellōrum gerendōrum*. 9. *Exercendae memoriae* gratiā,⁴ quid quoque die⁵ audiērim,⁶ commemorō vespere.

93. DATIVE.—564.—1. Crassus *disserendo*⁷ par non erat. 2. *Solvendo*⁸ civitatēs non erant. 3. Numa *sacerdotibus*⁹ *creandis* animum adjecit. 4. Mons *pecōri* bonus *alendo* erat. 5. Consul *placandis diis* dat opēram. 6. Sunt nonnulli *acuendis* puerōrum *ingeniis* non inutilēs lusus.

94. ACCUSATIVE.—565.—1. Homo ad *intelligendum*¹⁰ et ad *agendum* est natus. 2. Breve tempus aetātis satis longum est ad bene¹¹ *vivendum*. 3. Bene sentire rectēque facere¹² satis est ad bene beatēque *vivendum*. 4. Pythagōras Lacedaemōna¹³ ad *cognoscendas* Lycurgi *leges* contendit. 5. Ubii navium magnam copiam ad *transportandum exercitum* pollicebantur. 6. Catilīna, nobilissimī genēris¹⁴ vir, sed ingenii pravissimī, ad *dendam patriam* conjuravit cum audacissimīs viris.

95. ABLATIVE.—566.—1. Nihil¹⁵ *agendo*¹⁶ homīnes male agere¹⁷ discunt. 2. Lycurgi *leges* laboribus erudiunt juventūtem, *venando, currendo, algendo, aestuando*. 3. Omnis loquendi elegantia augētur *legendis oratoribus*¹⁸ et *poētis*. 4. Virtutes cernuntur in *agendo*. 5. Multa¹⁹ de bene beatēque *vivendo* a Platōne disputata sunt.

¹ 399, 2, 2).² 305, 2; 165.³ 371.⁴ 414, 2.⁵ 426.⁶ 525; 234.⁷ 391, 1.⁸ 384.⁹ 384, II.¹⁰ 433.¹¹ 559.¹² 549.¹³ 379; 93, 1.¹⁴ 396, IV.¹⁵ 371.¹⁶ 414.¹⁷ 550.¹⁸ 441, 1.

SUPINE.—567-570.

RULE L.—*Supine in UM.*—569.*Supine in U.*—570.

96. 1. Lacedaemonii Agesilāum *bellātum* misērunt in Asiam. 2. Themistōcles Argos ¹ *habitātum* concessit. 3. Hannībal patriam ² *defensum* revocātus est. 4. Veientes pacem *petitum* oratōres Romam mittunt. 5. Quod optimum ³ *factu* ⁴ videbitur, facies. 6. Quid est tam jucundum *cognītu* atque *audītu*, quam sapientibus sententiis ⁵ ornāta oratio. 7. Plerāque *dictu*, quam re ⁶ sunt faciliōra.⁷

PARTICIPLES.—571-581.

97. 1. Alexander *moriens* ⁸ annūlum dedit Perdiccae. 2. Hippias in Marathonia pugnā cecidit, arma contra patriam *ferens*.⁹ 3. Apelles pinxit Alexandrum Magnum fulmen *tenentem* in templo Ephesiae Diānae. 4. Sol *occidens* ¹⁰ noctem conficit. 5. Terra *mutata* ¹¹ non mutat mores. 6. Dionysius tyrannus, Syracūsis ¹² *expulsus*, Corinthi ¹³ puēros docēbat. 7. Hannībal imperātor ¹⁴ *factus* omnes gentes Hispaniae bello subēgit. 8. Sacerdos *vinctus* in custodiam datur. 9. Regibus *exactis*, consules creati sunt. 10. *Perditis* ¹⁵ rebus omnibus, tamen ipsa ¹⁶ virtus se sustentāre ¹⁷ potest. 11. Athenienses, non *expectato* ¹⁸ auxilio, in proelium egrediuntur.¹⁹ 12. Sperne

¹ 379.² 371.³ 165.⁴ 570, 429.⁵ 414.⁶ 429.⁷ 163, 2.⁸ 578, I.⁹ 292.¹⁰ 578, II.¹¹ 580.¹² 425.¹³ 421, II.¹⁴ 362, 3.¹⁵ 578, IV.¹⁶ 452.¹⁷ 552, 1.¹⁸ 581.¹⁹ 221.

voluptātes; nocet *empta* dolōre¹ voluptas. 13. Dilapsi sunt in oppīda moenībus² se *defensūri*.³ 14. Puēris sententias *ediscendas*⁴ damus. 15. Lentūlus attribuit urbem *inflammandam* Cassio,⁵ totam Italiam *vastandam* Catilinae.

SYNTAX OF PARTICLES.

RULE LI.—*Use of Adverbs.*—582–585.

CONJUNCTIONS, 587, 588.

98. ADVERBS.—1. Sapientis⁶ anīmus *semper* vacat vitio,⁷ *nunquam* turgescit; *nunquam* sapiens irascitur. 2. *Semper* in proelio iis⁸ maximum⁹ est pericūlum qui¹⁰ maxime timent. 3. *Ut* secunda¹¹ moderāte tulimus,¹² *sic* adversam fortūnam fortiter ferre debemus.

99. CONJUNCTIONS.—1. Horae cedunt *et* dies *et* menses *et* anni. 2. *Neque* pecuniae *neque* tecta magnifica¹³ *neque* opes¹⁴ *neque* imperia *neque* voluptātes in bonis rebus numerandae sunt. 3. Atticus *neque* mendacium dicēbat *neque* pati potērat. 4. Virtus *nec* eripi *nec* surripi potest unquam; *neque* naufragio¹⁵ *neque* incendio amittitur. 5. *Aut* labōres *aut* sumptus suscipere nolunt.¹⁶ 6. Est philosophi¹⁷ habere¹⁸ non vagam, *sed* certam sententiam. 7. Jus suū sponte¹⁹ est expetendum; *et* enim omnes viri boni jus ipsum amant.

¹ 416.

² 414.

³ 578, V.

⁴ 384, II.

⁵ 441.

⁶ 419, III.

⁷ 387.

⁸ 165.

⁹ 445.

¹⁰ 441, I.

¹¹ 292.

¹² 164.

¹³ 133, 1.

¹⁴ 414, 4.

¹⁵ 293.

¹⁶ 401.

¹⁷ 549.

¹⁸ 414, 2.

PART SECOND.

LATIN SELECTIONS.

FABLES.

NOTE.—It is recommended that, in reading the Fables and Anecdotes, special attention should be given to *Gender* and to the *Formation of Cases*, especially of the *Genitive Singular of the Third Declension*.—44, 47, 55–90, 99–116, 118, 120.

The Kid and the Wolf.

100. Hoedus, stans ¹ in tecto domus, ² lupo ³ praeter-eunti maledixit. Cui lupo, “*Non tu,*” inquit, ⁴ “*sed tectum mihi maledicit.*”

Saepe locus ⁵ et tempus homines ⁶ timidos audaces ⁷ reddit.

The Oxen.

101. In eodem prato pascebantur ⁸ tres ⁹ boves ¹⁰ in maximā concordia, et sic ab omni ferarum incursione ¹¹ tuti erant. Sed dissidio ¹² inter illos orto, singuli a feris ¹³ petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabula docet, quantum boni sit ¹⁴ in concordia.

¹ 438, 1.

² 117, 1; 118, 1.

³ 384.

⁴ 297, II. 2.

⁵ 141.

⁶ 61, 2.

⁷ 373, 3.

⁸ 463, I.

⁹ 468.

¹⁰ 176.

¹¹ 72, 6; 89, III.; 90, 2.

¹² 100, 3.

¹³ 431.

¹⁴ 414, 5.

¹⁵ 525.

The Woman and the Hen.

102. Mulier quaedam habebat gallinam, quae ei¹ quotidie ovum pariebat aureum. Hinc suspicari² coepit,³ illam auri massam intus celare, et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eā repērit, nisi quod⁴ in aliis gallinis reperiri solet.⁵ Itaque dum majoribus⁶ divitiis⁷ inhiabat, etiam minores perdidit.

The Peasant and the Mouse.

103. Mus⁸ a rustico deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulneravit, ut ille eum dimitteret,⁹ dicens: "*Nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute*¹⁰ *desperare debeat,*¹¹ *modo se defendere velit.*¹²"

The Fox and the Grapes.

104. Vulpes¹³ uvam in vite conspicata ad illam subiliit omnium virium¹⁴ suarum contentione,¹⁵ si eam forte attingere posset. Tandem defatigata inani labore discēdens dixit: "*At nunc etiam acerbae sunt, nec eas in viā repertas*¹⁶ *tollerem.*¹⁷"

Haec fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quae se assēqui posse despērent.¹⁸

The Wolf and the Crane.

105. In faucibus lupi os inhaeserat. Mercēde¹⁹ igitur condūcit gruem,²⁰ qui illud extrahat.²¹ Hoc grus longitūdine²² colli facile effecit. Quum autem mercēdem

¹ 384, II.⁸ 73, E. 1; 115, 1.²⁵ 414; 100, 3.² 221; 552.⁹ 489; 494.²⁶ 578, III.³ 297; 460, 2.¹⁰ 73, E. 2; 115, 2.¹⁷ 503; 503, 2.⁴ 445, 6.¹¹ 500.¹⁸ 500, 2.⁵ 272, 3.¹² 505.¹⁹ 416; 69, 1; 104, 1.⁶ 165; 153.¹³ 36, 4; 109.²⁰ 73, E. 4; 36, 2.⁷ 386.¹⁴ 88, 3.²¹ 61, 2; 100, 1.

postulāret,¹ subrīdens lupus et dentībus² infrendens,
"Num tibi," inquit, *"parva merces³ vidētur, quod ca-*
put incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?"

The Trumpeter.

106. Tubicen⁴ ab hostībus captus, *"Ne⁵ me,"* inquit,
"interficiēte; nam inermis sum, neque⁶ quidquam ha-
beo praeter hanc tubam." At hostes, *"Propter hoc*
ipsum," inquirunt, *"te interimēmus, quod, quum ipse*
pugnandi⁷ sis⁸ imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitāre
soles."

Fabūla docet, non solum malefīcos⁹ esse puniendos,
 sed etiam eos, qui alios ad male faciendum¹⁰ irrītent.¹¹

The Husbandman and his Sons.

107. Agricōla senex, quum mortem¹² sibi¹³ appro-
 pinquāre sentīret,¹⁴ filios convocāvit, quos,¹⁵ ut fieri¹⁶ so-
 let, interdum discordāre novērat,¹⁷ et fascem virgulārum
 afferri¹⁸ jubet. Quibus allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc
 fascem frangērent. Quod¹⁹ quum facere non possent,
 distribuit singūlas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, docuit
 illos, quam firma res²⁰ esset²¹ concordia, quamque imbe-
 cillis discordia.

The Mice.

108. Mures aliquando habuērunt consiliūm, quo-
 mōdo sibi²² a fēle cavērent. Multis aliis²³ propositis,

¹ 518, II.

² 76; 110, I.

³ 362.

⁴ 85, I.; 65.

⁵ 538, I.

⁶ 587, I. 2.

⁷ 563; 399.

⁸ 518, I.

⁹ 441; 545.

¹⁰ 559, 565.

¹¹ 500, 2.

¹² 76, 110.

¹³ 386.

¹⁴ 518, II.

¹⁵ 545.

¹⁶ 294.

¹⁷ 277.

¹⁸ 292, 2; 551.

¹⁹ 453.

²⁰ 362.

²¹ 525.

²² 385, 3.

²³ 481.

omnibus placuit, ut ei ¹ tintinnabulum annecteretur; ² sic enim ipsos ³ sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quaereretur, ⁴ qui feli tintinnabulum annecteret, ⁵ nemo repertus est.

Fabula docet, in suadendo ⁶ plurimos ⁷ esse audaces, sed in ipso periculo timidos.

The Enemies.

109. In eadem navi ⁸ vehebantur duo, ⁹ qui inter se capitalia odia exercabant. Unus ¹⁰ eorum in prorā, alter ¹¹ in puppi residēbat. Ortā tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitā desperarent, interrogat is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *utram ¹² partem navis prius submersum iri existimāret.* Cui gubernātor, "*Proram,*" respondit. Tum ille, "*Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*" ¹³

The Tortoise and the Eagle.

110. Testūdo aquilam magnopere orābat, ut sese volāre doceret. ¹⁴ Aquila ei ostendēbat quidem, eam ¹⁵ rem ¹⁶ petere naturae ¹⁷ suae contrariam; sed illa nihilo ¹⁸ minus instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam, ut se volūcrem facere vellet. ¹⁹ Itaque ungūlis arreptam aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. ²⁰ Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit. ²¹

Haec fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiā ²² suā.

¹ 386.

² 495, 2.

³ 545.

⁴ 518, II.

⁵ 525.

⁶ 566, II.

⁷ 165; 441.

⁸ 87, III. 1; 106.

⁹ 176; 441.

¹⁰ 149.

¹¹ 87, III.; 85, 3.

¹² 517.

¹³ 489.

¹⁴ 545.

¹⁵ 371.

¹⁶ 391.

¹⁷ 418.

¹⁸ 293.

¹⁹ 295, 3.

²⁰ 418, 2.

The Lion.

111. Societatem junxerant¹ leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Praedā autem, quam cepērant, in quattuor partes aequāles divisā,² leo, “*Prima*,” ait,³ “*mea est; debetur enim haec praestantiae meae. Tollam et secundam, quam meretur⁴ robur⁵ meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi⁶ egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogare voluerit,⁷ is⁸ sciat,⁹ se habiturum me inimicum sibi.*”¹⁰ Quid facerent¹¹ imbecilles bestiae, aut quae sibi leonem infestum habere vellet?¹²

ANECDOTES.

Anaxagoras.

112. Anaxagoram ferunt,¹³ nuntiātā¹⁴ morte filii, dixisse: “*Sciebam me generesse mortalem.*”¹⁵

Thales.

113. Thales interrogātus, quid esset “*Deus*,” “*Quod*,” inquit, “*initio¹⁶ et finē caret.*”

114. Thales interrogātus, quid esset difficile,¹⁷ “*Se ipsum*,” inquit, “*nosse.*”¹⁸ Interrogātus, quid esset facile: “*Alterum*,” inquit, “*admonere.*”

115. Thales rogātus, quid maxime commune esset hominibus,¹⁹ “*Spes*,” respondit, “*hanc enim et illi habent, qui aliud nihil.*”

116. Quum Thales interrogaretur,²⁰ quid esset omnium vetustissimum, respondit: “*Deus, quod nunquam esse coepit.*”²¹

¹ 463, II.² 431, 2, (1).³ 297, II.⁴ 221.⁵ 66, 5; 114.⁶ 384, II.; 449, I.⁷ 485.⁸ 451.⁹ 487.¹⁰ 391.¹¹ 485; 486, II.¹² 292.¹³ 357, I.¹⁴ 525.¹⁵ 419, III.¹⁶ 163, 2.¹⁷ 234, 2.¹⁸ 391.¹⁹ 518, II.²⁰ 297.

Socrates.

117. Socrātes, in pompā quum magna vis auri argentique ferrētur,¹ “*Quam multa non desidēro,*” inquit.

118. Sapientissimus Socrātes dicēbat,² *scire se nihil, praeter hoc ipsum, quod nihil sciret*:³ *reliquos hoc etiam nescire.*

Scipio Africanus.

119. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica accedēbat, antequam in templo Jovis⁴ precātus esset.⁵

120. Scipio Africānus Ennii poëtae imaginem⁶ in sepulcro gentis Corneliae collocāri jussit,⁷ quod Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.⁸

Antigonus and the Cynic.

121. Ab Antigōno Cynicus quidam petiit¹⁰ talentum. Respondit,¹¹ *plus¹² esse, quam quod¹³ Cynicus petere deberet.*⁴ Repulsus petiit denarium. Respondit rex, *minus¹² esse quam quod¹³ regem deceret dare.*¹⁴

Cicero.

122. Cicēro Dolabellae¹⁵ dicenti, se¹⁶ triginta annos habēre,¹⁷ “*Verum est,*” inquit, “*nam hoc jam ante viginti annos audivi.*”

The Lacedaemonians.

123. Lacedaemonii, Philippo minitante¹⁸ per littēras, se omnia quae conarentur¹⁹ prohibētūrum,²⁰ quaesivērunt, *num se esset²¹ etiam mori prohibētūrus.*

¹ 518, II.² 469, II.³ 545.⁴ 581.⁵ 66, 3.⁶ 523, II. 2.⁷ 61, 2.⁸ 471, II.⁹ 472.¹⁰ 234.¹¹ 460, 2.¹² 165.¹³ 371; 445, 6.¹⁴ 549.¹⁵ 384.¹⁶ 545.¹⁷ 551, I.¹⁸ 431, 2, (1).¹⁹ 531.²⁰ 545, 3.²¹ 525.

124. Leonidas, Lacedaemoniorum rex, quum Xerxes scripsisset,¹ “*Mitte arma;*” respondit, “*Veni et cape.*”

125. Quum ad Leonidam quidam militum² dixisset,¹ “*Hostes sunt propè nos;*” “*Et nos,*” inquit, “*prope illos.*”

126. E Lacedaemoniis³ unus, quum Perses hostis in colloquio dixisset⁴ glorians, “*Solem⁵ prae jaculorum multitudīne⁶ et sagittarum non vidēbitis,*” “*In umbrā igitur,*” inquit, “*pugnabimus.*”

127. Lacedaemonius quidam quum rideretur,¹ quod claudus in pugnam iret,⁷ “*At mihi,*” inquit, “*pugnāre,⁸ non fugere est propositum.*”

Solon.

128. Solon quum interrogarētur,¹ cur nullum supplicium constituisset⁹ in eum, qui parentem necasset,¹⁰ respondit, *se id neminem facturum¹¹ putasse.*¹²

Theophrastus, the Philosopher.

129. Theophrastus ad quendam, qui in convivio prorsus silēbat; “*Si stultus es,*” inquit, “*rem facis sapientem; si sapiens, stultam.*”

Theocritus, the Poet.

130. Miser poëta praelegērat Theocrito¹³ versus suos. Tum interrogābat,¹⁴ quosnam maxime approbāret,¹⁵ “*Quos¹⁶ omisisti,*” respondit.

¹ 518, II.

² 396, III.

³ 367, 8.

⁴ 398, 4, 2).

⁵ 64; 112, E.

⁶ 61, 2; 210, 1.

⁷ 520, II.

⁸ 549.

⁹ 525; 481, II.

¹⁰ 500, 2; 234.

¹¹ 545, 3.

¹² 234.

¹³ 386, 1.

¹⁴ 460, 2.

¹⁵ 445, 6.

Cornelia.

131. Cornelia, Gracchōrum mater, quum Campāna matrōna, apud illam hospita,² ornamenta sua pulcherrima,³ ipsi ostendēret,⁴ traxit eam sermōne,⁵ donec e scholā redirent⁶ libēri. Tum, "*Et haec*," inquit, "*mea sunt ornamenta.*"

Themistocles.

132. Memoriam in Themistōcle fuisse singulārem ferunt. Itaque quum ei Simonides artem memoriāe polliceretur,⁷ "*Oblivionis*,"⁸ inquit, "*mallem*;⁹ nam meminī etiam, quae⁹ nolo; oblivisci non possum, quae volo."

133. Themistōcles quum consuleretur,¹⁰ utrum bono viro paupēri, an minus probāto diviti filiam collocāret,¹¹ "*Ego vero*," inquit, "*malō virum, qui pecuniā¹⁰ egeat,¹¹ quam pecuniam, quae viro.*"

134. Themistōcles interroganti,¹² utrum Achilles¹³ esse mallet,¹⁴ an Homērus, respondit: "*Tu vero malle¹⁴ te in Olympico certamine victōrem¹⁵ renunciāri, an praeco¹⁶ esse, qui victōrum nomina¹⁷ proclāmat.*"

Diogenes, the Cynic.

135. Diogenēs Cynicus Myndum¹⁸ profectus, quum vidēret¹⁹ magnificas²⁰ portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,²¹ ne urbs egrederetur.²²

363.

² 163, 1.³ 518, II.⁴ 414, 4.⁵ 295, 3; 522, II.⁶ 397, 1, (3).⁷ 485, 486, 3.⁸ 445, 6.⁹ 525: 526, II. 1.¹⁰ 419, III.¹¹ 501, I.¹² 575; 384.¹³ 547, 1.¹⁴ 525.¹⁵ 346, II. 1, 1); 485.¹⁶ 546.¹⁷ 65; 113.¹⁸ 379.¹⁹ 164.²⁰ 489.

Thrasybulus.

136. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberāvit, dixisset :¹ "*Quantas tibi gratias Athēnae debent !*" ille respondit : "*Di faciant,² ut quantas ipse patriae debeo gratias, tantas ei videar³ retulisse.*"

Xerxes.

137. Xerxes refertus donis⁴ fortunae, non equitatu,⁵ non pedestribus copiis, non navium multitudīne, non infinito pondere⁶ auri contentus, praemium ei proposuit, qui invenisset⁷ novam voluptatem.

Metellus Pius.

138. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens⁸ interrogātus, quid postero die⁹ factūrus esset ?¹⁰ "*Tunicam meam,*" inquit, "*si id¹¹ eloqui posset, comburērem.*"¹²

Publius Rutilius Rufus.

139. Publius Rutilius Rufus quum amīci cujusdam injustae rogatiōni¹³ resistēret,¹ atque is per summam¹⁴ indignatiōnem dixisset, "Quid ergo mihi¹⁵ opus est amicitia¹⁶ tuā, si, quod¹⁷ rogo, non facis?" "*Immo,*" inquit, "*quid mihi tuā, si propter te aliquid injuste factūrus sum ?*"

Philip.

140. Mulier quaedam a Philippo, quum a convivio

¹ 518, II.

² 487.

³ 492, 1; 549, 4.

⁴ 419, III.

⁵ 419, IV.

⁶ 78, 1; 115.

⁷ 500, 2.

⁸ 578, I.

⁹ 426.

¹⁰ 545.

¹¹ 871.

¹² 510, 1.

¹³ 385.

¹⁴ 163, 3.

¹⁵ 419, 3.

¹⁶ 445, 6.

temulentus recedēret,¹ damnāta, "*A Philippo*," inquit, "*temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*"

Titus.

141. Titus amor et deliciae genēris humani appellātus est. Recordātus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto² die³ praestitisset,⁴ memorabilem illam meritōque laudātam vocem edidit: "*Amīci, diem perdidi.*"

Xenophon.

142. Xenophon, quum solemne sacrum faceret,⁵ filium apud Mantinēam in proelio cecidisse⁶ cognōvit. Corōnam deposuit, sed, ut audīvīt fortissime pugnātem interiisse,⁷ corōnam capiti⁸ reposuit, numīna testātus, se⁹ majōrem ex virtūte filii voluptātem, quam ex morte dolōrem sentīre.

Diagoras, the Rhodian.

143. Diagoras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympīcis victōres renuntiāti essent,¹⁰ tanto affectus est gaudio,¹¹ ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo,¹² in filiōrum manibus¹³ animam redderet.¹⁴

Euripides, the Tragic Poet.

144. Athenienses quondam ab Euripīde postulābant, ut ex tragoediā sententiam quandam tollēret.¹⁵ Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabūlas componere solere,¹⁶ ut popūlum doceret,¹⁷ non ut a popūlo disceret.

¹ 518, II.

² 149.

³ 426.

⁴ 554, IV.

⁵ 551, I.

⁶ 295, 3.

⁷ 384, II.

⁸ 545.

⁹ 414, 4.

¹⁰ 431; 431, 2, (1).

¹¹ 118, 1, (1).

¹² 494.

¹³ 492, 3.

¹⁴ 272, 3.

¹⁵ 491.

Tiberius, the Roman Emperor.

145. Tiberius praesidibus¹ onerandas tributo² provincias³ suadentibus⁴ rescripsit: "*Boni pastōris⁵ est, tondere⁶ pecus, non deglubere.*"

146. Tiberius, Iliensium legātis⁷ paulo⁸ serius⁹ de morte filii Drusi consolantibus, irrīdens, *se quoque*, respondit, *vicem¹⁰ eōrum dolere, quod egregium civem Hectōrem¹¹ amisissent.*¹² Effluxerant autem tum plus quam mille¹³ anni a morte Hectōris.

Simonides.

147. Quum de Simonide¹⁴ quaesivisset¹⁵ tyrannus Hiēro, quid esset¹⁶ Deus; deliberandi¹⁷ sibi unum diem postulāvit. Quum idem¹⁸ ex eo postridie quaereret,¹⁹ biduum petivit. Quum saepius duplicāret numērum diērum, admiransque Hiēro requireret, cur ita faceret²⁰; "*Quia,*" inquit, "*quanto²¹ diutius considēro, tanto mihi res vidētur obscurior.*"

¹ 70, 2; 384.

² 419, 2, 1).

³ 545.

⁴ 577.

⁵ 401.

⁶ 549.

⁷ 481, 2, (1).

⁸ 418.

⁹ 444, 1 & 4.

¹⁰ 133, 1; 371, 3, 1).

¹¹ 363.

¹² 531.

¹³ 178.

¹⁴ 374, 3, 4).

¹⁵ 518, II.

¹⁶ 525.

¹⁷ 563.

¹⁸ 371.

¹⁹ 418.

ROMAN HISTORY.

NOTE.—It is recommended that, in reading the Roman History, special attention should be given to the *Synopsis of Conjugation* and to the *Formation of the Parts of the Verb*.—216–226; 240–242; 246–260.

PERIOD I.—ITALIAN AND ROMAN KINGS.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE BANISHMENT OF TARQUIN, 510 B. C.

Early Italian Kings.—Aeneas in Italy.

148. Antiquissimis¹ temporibus² Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur.³ Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam⁴ appellavit. Hic Italos primus⁵ agriculturam⁶ docuit.⁷

149. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asia eversa est. Hinc Aeneas, Anchisae filius, cum multis Trojanis, quibus⁸ ferrum Graecorum pepercerat,⁹ aufugit,¹⁰ et in Italiam pervenit.¹¹ Ibi Latinus rex ei¹² benigne recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit.⁹ Aeneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis¹³ Lavinium appellavit.

Ascanius and the Kings of Alba.

150. Post Aeneae mortem Ascanius, Aeneae filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum

¹ 444, 1.

² 426.

³ 549, 4.

⁴ 373.

⁵ 442, 1.

⁶ 374.

⁷ 247, II.

⁸ 385.

⁹ 254.

¹⁰ 253.

¹¹ 384, II.

¹² 81, 2.

transtulit,¹ urbemque condidit in monte² Albāno, eamque Albam Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est³ Silvius, qui post Aenēae mortem a Laviniā genitus erat. Ejus postēri omnes, usque ad Romam conditam,⁴ Albae⁵ regnavērunt.

151. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit,⁶ Numitōrem et Amulium. Horum minor⁷ natu,⁸ Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrum regnum habēre vellet,⁹ an bona,¹⁰ quae pater reliquisset.¹¹ Numitōr paterna bona praetulit;¹ Amulius regnum obtinuit.

Birth of Romulus and Remus.

152. Amulius, ut regnum firmissime possidēret,¹² Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit,¹³ et filiam fratris, Rheam Silviam, Vestalem virginem fecit.¹⁴ Nam his Vestae sacerdotibus non licet viro¹⁵ nubere. Sed haec a Marte geminos filios, Romūlum et Remum, peperit.¹⁶ Hoc quum Amulius comperisset,¹⁷ matrem in vincula conjecit, pueros autem in Tibērim¹⁸ abjici jussit.¹⁹

153. Forte Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effuderat,²⁰ et, quum puēri in vado essent positi,²¹ aqua refluens²² eos in sicco reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit,²³ eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod²⁴ videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, pueros sustulit,¹ et uxōri Accae Laurentiae nutriendos²⁵ dedit.

¹ 292, 2.

² 76; 110, 1.

³ 282.

⁴ 580.

⁵ 421, II.

⁶ 253, 2

⁷ 165.

⁸ 429

⁹ 525.

¹⁰ 441, 1.

¹¹ 527.

¹² 491.

¹³ 253, 1.

¹⁴ 385, 2.

¹⁵ 254; 254, 2.

¹⁶ 518, II.

¹⁷ 85, 1.

¹⁸ 269.

¹⁹ 518, I.

²⁰ 578, II.

²¹ 254, 5.

²² 453.

²³ 578, V.

Rome founded, 753 B.C.

154. Sic Romŭlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres transegērunt.¹ Quum adolevissent,² et forte comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quae mater fuisset,³ Amulium interfecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt. Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventīno, quam Romŭlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit. Haec quum moenibus⁴ circumdarētur,⁵ Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irrīdens moenia transiliēbat.

Seizure of the Sabine Women.

155. Romŭlus, ut civium numērum augēret,⁶ asyllum patefecit,⁷ ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi accurrērunt. Sed novae urbis civibus⁸ conjūges deērant. Itaque festum Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi⁹ ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent,¹⁰ Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes¹¹ virgines rapuērunt.

156. Popŭli illi, quorum virgines raptae erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romae¹² appropinquārent,¹³ forte in Tarpēiam virginem incidērunt, quae in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,¹⁴ eīque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.¹⁵ Illa petiit, ut sibi darent,¹⁶ quod¹⁷ in sinistris manibus¹⁸ gerērent,¹⁹ annŭlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruērunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

¹ 253; 253, 1.² 518, II.³ 525.⁴ 131, 1; 414.⁵ 269; 491.⁶ 279.⁷ 886, 2.⁸ 441, 1.⁹ 578, I.¹⁰ 386.¹¹ 492, 2.¹² 254, 280.¹³ 445, 6.¹⁴ 118, 1.¹⁵ 527.

The Sabines are received into the City.—Death of Romulus.

157. Tum Romŭlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpē-ium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romānum est. In mediā¹ caede raptae² processē-runt, et hinc patres, hinc conjūges et socēros complecte-bantur, et rogābant, ut caedis finem facērent.³ Utrīque his precibus commōti sunt. Romŭlus foedus icit, et Sa-bīnos in urbem recēpit.

158. Postea civitātem descripsit.⁴ Centum senatō-res legit,⁵ eosque quum ob aetātem, tum ob reverentiam iis debītā, Patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. An-no regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lustrāret,⁶ inter tempestātem ortam⁷ repente oculis⁸ homīnum sub-ductus est. Hinc alii⁹ eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum¹⁰ esse existimavērunt.

Numa Pompilius.

159. Post Romŭli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso,¹¹ Numa Pompilius Curibus,¹² urbe in agro Sabinōrum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem nullum gessit; nec minus tamen civitatī¹³ profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popŭli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret.¹⁴ Omnia autem, quae faciēbat, se nymphae Egeriae, conjūgis suae, mo-nītu facere dicēbat. Morbo decessit,¹⁴ quadragesīmo tertio imperii anno.

¹ 441, 6.

² 575.

³ 492, 2.

⁴ 248, I. 3.

⁵ 253.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 577.

⁸ 386.

⁹ 459.

¹⁰ 292, 2.

¹¹ 481, 2.

¹² 421, II.

¹³ 491.

¹⁴ 248, I. 2, 4.

Tullus Hostilius.

160. Numae¹ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversus Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum praestitērat.² Rex³ creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum, Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum, certamine finīvit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annis⁴ regnasset,⁵ fulmīne ictus cum domo suā arsit.⁶

Ancus Marcius.

161. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir aequitāte et religiōne avo⁷ similis, Latinos bello domuit,⁸ urbem ampliāvit, et nova ei⁹ moenia circumdedit. Carcērem primus¹⁰ aedificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.¹¹

Lucius Tarquinius Priscus.

162. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriae Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam¹² profectus¹³ erat.

163. Quum Romae¹⁴ commoraretur,¹⁵ Anci¹⁶ regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem¹⁷ reliquit. Sed is pupillis¹⁸ regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romūlus creaverat, centum alios ad-

¹ 386.² 264, 2.³ 362, 3.⁴ 378, 1.⁵ 518, II.⁶ 269.⁷ 391.⁸ 252.⁹ 384, II. 1.¹⁰ 442, 1.¹¹ 295, 3.¹² 379.¹³ 282.¹⁴ 421, II.¹⁵ 373.

dedit, qui minōrum gentium sunt appellāti. Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros, hostibus¹ adeptos, urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus² triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit;³ Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesimo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,⁴ quibus⁵ regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

Servius Tullius.

164. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femīnā, captivā tamen et famulā. Quum adolevisset,⁶ rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

165. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanāquil de superiōre⁷ parte domus populum allocūta est, dicens: *regem grave quidem, sed non letale vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalesceret,⁸ Servio Tullio obediret.*⁹ Sic Servius regnāre coepit, sed bene imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit.¹⁰ Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit octoginta tria millia civium cum his, qui in agris erant.

166. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiae Tulliae et Tarquini Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui¹ Servius successerat. (Nam ab ipso Tarquinio interfectus est.) Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem salutāvit. Quum domum¹¹ rediret, aurigam super patris corpus, in viā jacens,¹² carpentum agere jussit.

Banishment of Tarquinius Superbus, 510 B. C.

167. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus¹³ meruit. Bello¹⁴ tamen strenuus plures finitimorum popu-

¹ 386.

⁶ 518, II.

¹¹ 379, 3.

² 442, 1.

⁷ 163, 3.

¹² 577.

³ 253, 1.

⁸ 533, 4.

¹³ 414, 4.

⁴ 414, 5, 1).

⁹ 492, 2.

¹⁴ 429.

⁵ 386, 2.

¹⁰ 248, I. 1.

lōrum vicit.¹ Templum Jovis in Capitolio aedificāvit. Postea, dūm Ardeam oppugnābat,² urbem Latii, imperium perdīdit.

168. Lucius Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium regis conjurārunt,³ populōque persuasērunt,⁴ ut ei portas urbis clauderet.⁵ Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et libēris suis. Ita Romae septem reges regnavērunt annos ducentos quadraginta quattuor.

PERIOD II.—ROMAN STRUGGLES AND CONQUESTS.

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO THE FIRST PUNIC WAR,
284 B. C.

Consuls at Rome, 509 B. C.—War with Tarquin.

169. Tarquinio expulso,⁶ consūles coepēre⁷ pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,⁸ alter eum coērceret.⁹ Annuum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur.¹⁰ Fūrunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, consūles Lucius Junius Brutus, acerrimus¹¹ libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus. Sed Collatino¹² paulo post dignitas sublāta est.¹³ Placuerat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romae maneret.¹⁴ Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migrāvit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.¹⁵

¹ 253, 2.

² 468.

³ 234.

⁴ 252.

⁵ 492, 2.

⁶ 431, 2.

⁷ 235, 297.

⁸ 509.

⁹ 491.

¹⁰ 163, 1.

¹¹ 386.

¹² 292, 2.

¹³ 492.

¹⁴ 294.

170. Commōvit¹ bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquini filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt.² Brutum Romānae matrōnae, quasi commūnem patrem, per annum luxērunt.³ Valerius Publicōla Spurium Lucretium, collēgam⁴ sibi⁵ fecit; quum morbo exstinctus esset,⁶ Publicōla Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit.⁷ Ita primus annū quinque consules habuit.

War with Porsena, 508 B. C.

171. Secundo quoque anno itērū Tarquinius bellum Romānis intūlit,⁸ Porsēnā, rege Etruscōrum, auxilium ei ferente.⁹ In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons¹⁰ a tergo ruptus esset.¹¹ Tum se cum armis in Tibērim¹² conjecit, et ad suos transnāvit.

172. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Quintus Mucius Scaevōla, juvēnis fortis animi, in¹³ castra hostium se contūlit eo consilio,¹⁴ ut regem occidēret.¹⁵ At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis¹⁶ terrēret,¹⁷ dextram arae accensae imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.¹⁸ Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvēnem dimisit¹⁹ incolumem. Tum hic, quasi beneficium refērens, ait,²⁰ *trecentos alios juvēnes in eum conjurasse.*²¹ Hac re territus Porsēna

¹ 252, 3.

² 248, I. 2.

³ 373.

⁴ 384.

⁵ 518, II.; 273, II. 1.

⁶ 248, I. 4.

⁷ 292, 2.

⁸ 481, 2.

⁹ 110, 1.

¹⁰ 522, II.

¹¹ 85, 1.

¹² 414, 2.

¹³ 492.

¹⁴ 580.

¹⁵ 518, II.

¹⁶ 248, I. 2.

¹⁷ 297, II.

¹⁸ 234.

pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum¹ se contūlit, ibique privātus consenuit.²

Secession to the Mons Sacer, 494 B. C.

173. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,³ popūlus Romae seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaurirētur.⁴ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem⁵ amnem⁶ secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.⁷ Hic iis inter alia fabūlam narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā popūlus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret.⁸ Tum primum tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversum nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.⁹

Banishment of Coriolanus, 491 B. C.

174. Undevicesimo anno post exactos reges, Caius Marcius, Coriolānus dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis, quam bello cepērat, plebi invīsus¹⁰ fieri coepit. Quare urbe¹⁰ expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux¹¹ exercitus factus Romānos saepe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum milliariū urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legationibus flecti poterat, ut patriae¹² parceret.¹³ Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt;¹⁴ quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum removēret.¹⁵ Quo facto¹⁴ a Volscis ut proditor occisus¹⁵ esse dicitur.

¹ 379.

² 281, I. 1.

³ 580.

⁴ 520, II.

⁵ 61, 4.

⁶ 106, 1.

⁷ 500.

⁸ 494.

⁹ 547, 1.

¹⁰ 425.

¹¹ 362, 3.

¹² 385.

¹³ 463, II.

¹⁴ 431, 2, (3).

The Fabii out off at the Cremëra, 477 B. C.

175. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent,¹ familia Fabiōrum sola² hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti³ sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homīnes, duce⁴ Fabio consule.⁵ Quum saepe hostes vicissent,⁶ apud Cremëram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi, quum Veientes dolo⁷ usi eos in insidias pellexissent, in proelio exorto⁸ omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter aetātem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum illum, qui Hannibālem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

¹⁰⁸ *Rome taken by the Gauls, 390 B. C.*

176. Galli Senōnes ad urbem venērunt, Romānos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occuparunt. Jam nihil praeter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam praesidium fame⁹ laborabat, et in eo erant, ut pacem a Gallis auro¹⁰ emērent,¹¹ quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno proelio superavit.

Valor of Titus Manlius Torquatus, 361 B. C.

177. Anno trecentesimo nonagesimo tertio post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliaro¹² trans Aniēnem fluvium consederant. Contra eos missus est Titus Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiā corpōris magnitudine¹³ fortissimum Romanōrum ad certāmen singulāre provocavit. Titus Manlius,

¹ 518, II.

² 149.

³ 282.

⁴ 430, 431.

⁵ 363.

⁶ 419, I.

⁷ 577.

⁸ 414, 2.

⁹ 416.

¹⁰ 494.

¹¹ 422, 1, 2).

¹² 428.

nobilissimus juvenis, provocatiōnem accepit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque¹ aureo spoliāvit, quo ornātus erat. Hinc et ipse et postēri ejus *Torquātī* appellāti sunt. Galli fugam capessivērunt.²

Beginning of Samnite Wars, 343 B. C.

178. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt³ cum Samnitibus, ad quod Lucius Papirius Cursor, cum honōre dictatōris profectus est. Qui⁴ quum negotii cujusdam causā Romam rediret, praecepit Quinto Fabio Rulliano, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pugnam cum hoste committeret.⁵ Sed ille occasiōnem nactus⁶ felicissime dimicavit, Samnites delevit.⁷ Ob hanc rem a dictatore capitis⁸ damnātus est. At ille in urbem confūgit,⁹ et ingenti favōre¹⁰ militum et populi liberātus est; (in Papirium autem tanta exorta¹¹ est seditio, ut paene ipse interficeretur.¹²)

The Roman Army is made to pass under the yoke, 321 B. C.—The Samnites are conquered, 290 B. C.

179. Duobus annis¹³ post Titus Veturius et Spurius Postumius consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt. Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit¹⁴ in angustias, unde sese expedire non potērant. Ibi Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid faciendum¹⁵ putāret.¹⁶ Ille respondit, *aut omnes occidendos esse, ut*

¹ 419, 2, 1).

² 332, I. 2).

³ 248, I. 5.

⁴ 453.

⁵ 518, II.

⁶ 492, 2.

⁷ 282.

⁸ 410, 2.

⁹ 253.

¹⁰ 414, 4.

¹¹ 286, 2.

¹² 494.

¹³ 418.

¹⁴ 273, I. 2.

¹⁵ 545, 3.

¹⁶ 374, 4; 525.

Romanorum vires frangerentur,¹ aut omnes dimittendos, ut beneficio obligarentur, Pontius utrumque² consilium improbavit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites denique post bellum undequinquaginta annorum superati sunt.

War with Pyrrhus, 281 B. C.

180. Devictis Samnitibus,³ Tarentinis bellum indicum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent.⁴ Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilium poposcerunt.⁵ Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste pugnaverunt. Missus est contra eum constil Publius Valerius Laevinus. Hic, quum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset,⁶ jussit eos per castra duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent⁷ Pyrrho, quaecunque⁸ a Romanis agerentur.⁹

181. Pugnâ commissâ,¹⁰ Pyrrhus auxilio elephantorum vicit. Nox proelio finem dedit. Laevinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo¹¹ honore¹² tractavit. Quum eos, qui in proelio interfecti erant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere videret,¹³ tulisse ad coelum manus dicitur cum hac voce: "*Ego cum talibus viris*" *brevis orbem*¹⁴ *terrarum subigërem.*"¹⁵

182. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro igneque vastavit; Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Praeneste¹⁶ venit, milliario¹⁷ ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus,¹⁸ qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de captivis

¹ 491.

² 149, 4.

³ 481, 2, (1).

⁴ 520, II.

⁵ 254; 280.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 445, 6.

⁸ 527.

⁹ 163, 3.

¹⁰ 414, 3.

¹¹ 503, 2, 2); 510.

¹² 106, 2.

¹³ 379, 1.

¹⁴ 422, 1.

¹⁵ 396, II.

redimendis¹ missi² honorifice ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legatis, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret,³ si ad se transiret;⁴ sed a Fabricio contemptus⁵ est.

183. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur,⁶ legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret⁷ eam conditione, ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, retineret.⁸ Romani responderunt, eum cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italia recessisset.⁹ Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;¹⁰ respondit, *se regum patriam vidisse.*¹¹

184. In altero proelio Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantum interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,¹² si munus sibi daretur.¹³ Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad domum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur: "*Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.*" Paulo post Pyrrhus, tertio etiam proelio fusus,¹⁴ a Tarento recessit.

¹ 566, II.; 580.

² 577.

³ 494.

⁴ 509.

⁵ 275, 1.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 500, 2.

⁸ 495, 3.

⁹ 533, 4.

¹⁰ 525.

¹¹ 542, 1.

¹² 545, 3.

¹³ 279.

PERIOD III.—ROMAN TRIUMPHS.

FROM THE FIRST PUNIC WAR TO THE CONQUEST OF GREECE, 146 B. C.

First Punic War, 264 B. C.

185. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam trajecerunt,¹ regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Poenosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Poenos gerebatur, primum Romani, Caio Duillio, Cnaeo Cornelio Asinâ consulibus,² mari³ dimicaverunt. Duillius Carthaginenses vicit,⁴ triginta naves occupavit, quattuordécim mersit,⁵ septem millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit.

First Punic War, continued.—Invasion of Africa, 256 B. C.

186. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam est translatum. Hamilcar, Carthaginensium dux, pugnam navali superatus est; nam, perditis sexaginta quattuor navibus, se recepit; Romani viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent,⁶ Poenos in pluribus⁷ proeliis vicērunt, magnam vim⁸ hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quattuor civitates in fidem acceperunt. Tum victi Carthaginenses pacem a Romanis petierunt.⁹ Quam¹⁰ quum Marcus Atilius Regulus, Romanorum dux, dare nollet¹¹ nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginenses auxilium petierunt a Lacedaemoniis. Hi Xanthippum

¹ 461, 1; 260, 2, 1). ² 248, I. 1, foot-note.

³ 431.

⁴ 518, II.

⁵ 422, 1.

⁶ 165, 1.

⁷ 253, 2.

⁸ 85, 2.

⁹ 252, 4; 234.

¹⁰ 453.

¹¹ 518.

misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno proelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla coniectus est.

187. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus favit.¹ Quum aliquot proeliis victi essent,² Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur,³ et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis impetrāret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, *se desiisse*⁴ *Romānum esse ex illā die, quā*⁵ *in potestatem Poenōrum venisset.*⁶ Tum Romānis suasit,⁷ ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:⁸ *illos enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habere:*⁹ *tanti*¹⁰ *non esse, ut tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent,*¹¹ *redderentur.*¹² Haec sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.¹³

End of the First Punic War, 241 B. C.

188. Tandem, Caio Lutatio Catūlo, Aulo Postumio consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio magnum proelium navāle commissum est contra Lilybaeum, promontorium Siciliae. In eo proelio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captae, centum viginti quinque demersae,¹⁴ triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petērunt, eisque pax tribūta¹⁵ est. Captivi Romanōrum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Poeni Siciliā,¹⁶ Sardinia, et ceteris insulis, quae inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quae citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

¹ 270.

² 518, II.

³ 492, 2; 374, 4.

⁴ 234.

⁵ 426.

⁶ 531.

⁷ 269.

⁸ 492, 2.

⁹ 530, 1.

¹⁰ 402, 1.

¹¹ 495, 2.

¹² 275, 1.

¹³ 273, III. mergo.

¹⁴ 273, II.

¹⁵ 434, 1.

Siege of Saguntum.—The Second Punic War, 218 B. C.

189. Paulo¹ post Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem, Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater² Hamilcar novem annos³ natum aris⁴ admovebat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret.⁵ Hic annum agens vicesimum aetatis Saguntum, Hispaniae civitatem, Romanis⁶ amicam, oppugnare aggressus est.⁷ Huic Romani per legatos denunciaverunt, ut bello⁸ abstineret.⁹ Qui quum legatos admittere nollet,¹⁰ Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur¹¹ Hannibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret.¹² Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginensibus bellum indixerunt.

Hannibal crosses the Alps, 218 B. C.—Battles of the Ticinus, Trebia, and Lake Trasimenum.—Battle of Cannae, 216 B. C.

190. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispania relicto,¹³ Pyrenaeum et Alpes transiit. Traditur in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali se conjunxerunt. Primus¹⁴ ei occurrit Publius Cornelius Scipio, qui, proelio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto,¹⁵ in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur.¹⁶ Multi populi se Hannibali dediderunt. Inde in Etruriam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat.¹⁷

¹ 418.

² 447.

³ 378.

⁴ 386.

⁵ 491.

⁶ 391.

⁷ 282, gradior.

⁸ 425, 2.

⁹ 492, 2.

¹⁰ 518.

¹¹ 492.

¹² 431, (8).

¹³ 442, 1.

¹⁴ 467, III.

Ipse Flaminius interemptus, Romanōrum viginti quinque millia caesa sunt.

191. Quingentesimo duodequadragesimo anno post urbem conditam Lucius Aemilius Paulus et Caius Terentius Varro contra Hannibālem mittuntur. Quamquam intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse quam morā, Varro tamen, morae¹ impatiens, apud vicum, qui Cannae appellatur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paulus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulāres aut praetorii viginti, senatōres triginta capti aut occisi;² militum quadraginta millia, equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus³ est. Servi, quod⁴ nunquam ante factum,⁵ manumissi et milites facti sunt.

192. Post eam pugnam multae Italiae civitates, quae Romānis⁶ paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulerunt.⁷ Hannibal Romānis obtulit, ut captivos redimerent;⁸ responsumque est a senātu, *eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent.*⁹ Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus¹⁰ equitum Romanorum et senatōrum detraxerat.¹¹ Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat¹² cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur,¹³ perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

193. In Siciliā res prospere gesta est.¹⁴ Marcellus magnam hujus insulae partem cepit, quam Poeni occu-

¹ 399, 2.² 460, 3.³ 445, 7.⁴ 385.⁵ 292, 2.⁶ 492.⁷ 500, 2.⁸ 386, 2.⁹ 248, I. 1.¹⁰ 269.¹¹ 467, III.¹² 248, I. 5; II. 5.

pavērant; Syracūsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnāvit, et ingentem inde praedam Romam¹ misit. Laevinus in Macedoniā cum Philippo et multis Graeciae populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus² Hannōnem, Poenōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatē in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnāvit. Ita omni Sicilia receptā,³ cum ingenti gloriā Romam regressus est.

194. Interea in Hispaniam, ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est Publius Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium fere primus.⁴ Hic, puer duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnā ad Ticīnum, patrem singulārī virtūte servāvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem multos nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere cupientium,⁵ auctoritatē suā ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quattuor annos natus in Hispaniam missus, die,⁶ quā venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quā omne aurum et argentum et belli apparātum Poeni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsides,⁷ quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus reddidit. Quare omnes fere Hispaniae civitatē ad eum uno animo⁸ transiērunt.

195. Anno quarto decimo postquam in Italiam Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Africam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem Carthaginensium, prospere pugnat, totumque ejus exercitum delet.⁹ Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum occidit, et castra cepit cum quattuor millibus et quingentis militibus. Quā¹⁰ re audītā,³ omnis fere Italia Hannibālem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginensibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita Italia liberāta est.

¹ 379.

⁵ 577.

⁶ 414, 3.

² 282.

⁶ 426.

⁷ 266, I.

³ 431, 2, (3).

⁷ 70, 2.

¹⁰ 453.

⁴ 166.

Battle of Zama, 202 B. C.

196. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus semel frustra tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quā peritissimi duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor recēdit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evādit. Post hoc proelium pax cum Carthaginensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam rediisset,¹ ingenti gloriā triumphavit, atque Africānus appellātus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum Punicum bellum post annum undevicesimum quam² coepērat.

War with Philip.—Cynoscephalae, 197 B. C.

197. Finīto Punico bello, secūtum est Macedonicum contra Philippum regem. Superātus est rex a Tito Quinctio Flaminiō apud Cynoscephālas, paxque ei data est.

War with Perseus.—Pydna, 168 B. C.

198. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis parātis. Dux Romanōrum, Publius Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi proelio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui³ Romāni eam praestāre noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dedēret.⁴ Mox Aemilius Paulus consul regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia peditum ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. Urbes Macedoniae omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romānis se dedidērunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Pauli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis,⁵ cum ingenti pompā Romam rediit in nave Persei, inusitatae magnitudinis;⁶ nam sedecim remōrum ordines

¹ 518, II.² 427, 3.³ 453.⁴ 495, 3.⁵ 431, 2, (3).⁶ 396, IV.

habuisse dicitur. Triumphavit magnificentissime¹ in curru aureo, duobus filiis utroque latere² adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

Third Punic War, 149 B. C.

199. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem susceptum est. Lucius Marcius Censorinus et Manius Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt, et oppugnaverunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi praeclara gesta sunt per Scipionem,³ Scipionis Africani nepotem, qui tribunus⁴ in Africā militabat.

200. Quum jam magnum esset⁵ Scipionis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romani in Africam trajecerant, consul est creatus, et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc urbem a civibus acerrime⁶ defensam⁷ cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi praeda facta, plurimaeque inventa sunt, quae multarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat. Haec omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiae, Siciliae, Africae reddidit, quae sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthago septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen Africani juniōris⁸ accepit.

¹ 305; 164.

² 422, 1.

³ 414, 5, 1).

⁴ 363.

⁵ 518, II.

⁶ 305; 163, 1.

⁷ 578, IV.

⁸ 168, 3.

PERIOD IV.—CIVIL DISSENSIONS.

FROM THE CONQUEST OF GREECE TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ROMAN COMMON-WEALTH, 81 B. C.

Numantia taken, 183 B. C.

201. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniae. Victus¹ ab his Quintus Pompēius, et post eum Caius Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit² infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum Publius Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primum militem ignavum et corruptum correxit;³ tum multas Hispaniae civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmo ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam⁴ provinciam in fidem accēpit.

Mithridatic War.—First Civil War.—Marius, Sulla, 88 B. C.

202. Anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romae bellum civile exortum est; eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili Caius Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullae bellum adversus Mithridatē, regem Ponti, decretum esset,⁵ Marius ei⁶ hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiā morabatur,⁷ cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios quum⁸ interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romae utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatē coēgit, ut pacem a

¹ 460, 3.

² 463, 3.

³ 260, 1, 1).

⁴ 441, 6.

⁵ 518, II.

⁶ 386, 2.

⁷ 468.

⁸ 587, I. 5.

Romānis petēret,¹ et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus² contentus esset.

Civil War, continued.

203. Sed dum Sulla in Graeciā et Asiā Mithridātem vincit,³ Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex consulibus,⁴ bellum in Italiā reparārunt,⁵ et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu et consulāres viros interfecērunt; multos proscripsērunt; ipsius Sullae domo eversā, filios et uxōrem ad fugam compulērunt.⁶ Uniusversus reliquus senātus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Graeciam venit, orāns ut patriae subveniret.⁷ Sulla in Italiam trajēcit, hostium exercitus vicit,⁸ mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam caede⁹ et sanguine civium replēvit. Quattuor millia inermium,¹⁰ qui se dedidērant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatōrum proscripsit.¹¹ Tum de Mithridate triumphāvit. Duo haec bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociāle dictum est, et civile, ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulāres viginti quattuor, praetorios septem, aedilitios sexaginta, senatōres fere ducentos consumpsērunt.¹²

War of the Gladiators.—Spartacus, 73 B. C.

204. Anno urbis sexcentesimo octogesimo primo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum¹³ est. Septuaginta enim quattuor gladiatōres, ducibus¹⁴ Spartāco, Crixo, et Oenomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuae¹⁵ erat, effugerunt, et per Italiam vagantes paene non levius bellum,

¹ 492, 2.

² 419, IV.

³ 467, 4.

⁴ 398, 4.

⁵ 234.

⁶ 280; 254, 5.

⁷ 253, 2.

⁸ 419, 2, 1).

⁹ 441.

¹⁰ 248, I. 3.

¹¹ 248, I. 4.

¹² 270.

¹³ 430, 431.

¹⁴ 421, II.

quam Hannibal, movērunt.¹ Nam contraxērunt² exercitum fere sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romanos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a Marco Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitates Italiae, tertio anno³ huic bello finis est impositus.

Pompey puts down the Pirates, 67 B. C.—Is appointed successor to Lucullus.—Death of Mithridates, 63 B. C.

205. Per illa tempora piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut Romanis,⁴ 'toto orbe' terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset.⁵ Quare id bellum Cnaeo Pompeio decretum est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum⁶ bellum contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo⁷ suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniam Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit⁸ cum uxore et duobus comitibus,⁹ neque¹⁰ multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus,¹¹ venenum hausit.¹² Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae atque consilii. Regnavit annis¹³ sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

Victories of Pompey over Tigranes: he takes Jerusalem, 63 B. C.

206. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille se ei dedidit, et in castra Pompeii venit, ac diadema

¹ 270.

² 278, I.

³ 426.

⁴ 391.

⁵ 422, 1, 1).

⁶ 494.

⁷ 292, 2; 460, 3.

⁸ 453; 431, 2, (3).

⁹ 279.

¹⁰ 70.

¹¹ 587, I. 2.

¹² 279, ago.

¹³ 284, II.

¹⁴ 378, 1.

suum in ejus manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompēius reposuit. Parte¹ regni eum multavit et grandi pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotāro,² Galatiae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulērat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochia³ civitatem, libertate⁴ donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.⁵ Inde in Judaeam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judaeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His⁶ gestis finem antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis curram ducti sunt filii Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, et Aristobulus, rex Judaeorum. Praelata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum pondus. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

Catiline's Conspiracy, 63 B. C.

207. Marco Tullio Cicerōne⁷ oratore et Caio Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe condita⁸ sexcentesimo nonagesimo primo Lucius Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam⁹ patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe¹⁰ expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

Caesar Consul, 59 B. C. : in Gaul, 58 B. C.

208. Anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo nonagesimo quinto Caius Julius Caesar cum Lucio Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset,¹¹ semper vincendo¹²

¹ 425, 2, 2).

² 384, 1.

³ 391,

⁴ 520, II.

⁵ 414.

⁶ 430, 431.

⁷ 580.

⁸ 565, 1.

⁹ 425.

¹⁰ 518, II.

¹¹ 566, I.

usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit.¹ Domuit² autem annis novem fere omnem Galliam, quae inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit,³ quibus⁴ ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanōrum cognitum⁵ erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

Civil War of Pompey and Caesar, 49 B. C.

209. 'Bellum civile successit,⁶ quo Romāni nominis fortūna mutāta est. Caesar enim victor e Galliā rediens, absens coepit poscere altērum consulātum; quem⁷ quum multi sine dubitationē deferrent,⁸ contradictum est a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimīno, ubi milites congregātos⁹ habēbat, infesto exercitu¹⁰ Roman contendit. Consules cum Pompēio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit,¹¹ et in Graeciam transiit; et, dum senātus bellum contra Caesārem parābat, hic vacuam urbem ingressus dictatōrem se fecit.

*Defeat of Pompey's party in Spain.—Battle of Pharsalia, 48 B. C.
—Death of Pompey.*

210. Inde Hispanias petiit,¹² ibique Pompēii legiōnes superāvit; tum in Graeciā adversum Pompēium ipsum dimicāvit. Primo proelio victus est et fugātus; evāsit¹³ tamen, quia, nocte interveniente, Pompēius sequi noluit;¹⁴ dixitque Caesar, nec Pompēium scire vincēre, et illo tantum die se potuisse superāri. Deinde in Thesaliā apud Pharsālum ingentibus utrimque copiis¹⁵ com-

¹ 248, I. 2, 4.

² 262.

³ 292, 2.

⁴ 391.

⁵ 575.

⁶ 453.

⁷ 518.

⁸ 388, 1.

⁹ 414, 7.

¹⁰ 468, I.

¹¹ 234.

¹² 273, III.

¹³ 293.

¹⁴ 414.

missis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romānae copiae majōres neque melioribus ducibus¹ convenērant. Pugnatum est² ingenti contentiōne,³ victusque ad postrēmum Pompēius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Aegypti, cui tutor⁴ a senātu datus fuērat, accipēret⁵ auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secūtus,⁶ occidit Pompēium, caput ejus et annūlum Caesāri misit. Quo⁷ conspecto, Caesar lacrimas fudisse⁸ dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi quondam⁹ sui.

Caesar assassinated in the Senate-House, 44 B. C.

211. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Caesar, Ptolemaeus ei insidias parāre voluit, quā de causā regi bellum illātum¹⁰ est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorīcā aureā. Caesar, Alexandriā¹¹ potitus, regnum Cleopātrae dedit.¹² Tum inde profectus¹³ Pompeianārum partium reliquias est persecūtus, bellisque¹⁴ civilibus toto terrarum orbe¹⁵ compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius¹⁶ agere coepisset,¹⁷ conjurātum est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romānis. Praecipui fuērunt inter conjurātos¹⁸ Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romae consul fuērat. Ergo Caesar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est.

¹ 414, 7.

² 301, 3.

³ 414, 3.

⁴ 362.

⁵ 491.

⁶ 282.

⁷ 453; 481, 2, (3).

⁸ 279.

⁹ 583, 2.

¹⁰ 292, 2.

¹¹ 419.

¹² 264.

¹³ 431, 2, (3).

¹⁴ 422, 1, 1).

¹⁵ 444, 1 & 4.

¹⁶ 297.

¹⁷ 575; 262, 2.

*The Second Triumvirate, Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, 43 B. C.—
Death of Cicero.*

212. Interfecto Caesāre, anno urbis septingentesīmo decīmo bella civilia reparāta sunt. Senātus favēbat Caesāris percussorībus,¹ Antonius consul a Caesāris partībus stabat. Ergo turbātā re publicā, Antonius, multis scelerībus commissis, a senātu hostis² judicātus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercītu, confūgit ad Lepīdum, qui Caesāri³ magister equitum fuērat, et tum grandes copias milītum habēbat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octaviānus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicatūrus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuērat adoptātus, Romam cum exercītu profectus extorsit,⁴ ut sibi, juvēni viginti annōrum, consulātus darētur.⁵ Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepīdo rem publicam armis tenēre coepit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicēro orātor occīsus est, multīque alii nobīles.⁶

Battle of Philippi, 42 B. C.

213. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Caesāris, ingens bellum movērunt.⁷ Profecti⁸ contra eos Caesar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et Marcus Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniae urbem, contra eos pugnāvērunt.⁹ Primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et Caesar; periit¹⁰ tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitātem, quae cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam¹¹ interfecērunt. Tum victōres rem publicam ita inter se divisērunt,¹² ut Octaviā-

¹ 385.

² 362.

³ 390, 2.

⁴ 269, torqueo.

⁵ 492, 1.

⁶ 460, 2.

⁷ 270.

⁸ 439.

⁹ 463, II.

¹⁰ 295, 3.

¹¹ 579.

¹² 273, III.

nus Caesar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret :¹ Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

Battle of Actium, 31 B. C.

214. Paulo¹ post Antonius, repudiātā sorōre Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Aegypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hac incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditāte muliēbri optat Romae regnāre. Victus est ab Augusto navāli pugnā clarā et illustri apud Actium, qui² locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Aegyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent,³ se ipse interēmit.⁴ Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admīsīt, et venēno ejus exstincta⁵ est. Ita bellis toto orbe⁷ confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecīmo postquam consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rem publicam per quadraginta et quattuor annos solus obtinuit. Ante enim duodēcim annis⁸ cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat. Ita ab initio principātus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuere.

¹ 494.

² 418.

³ 445, 8.

⁴ 518.

⁵ 279, emo.

⁶ 275, stinguo.

⁷ 422, 1, 1).

⁸ 378, 1.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

NOTE.—It is recommended that, in reading the Grecian History, special attention should be given to *Irregular, Defective, and Impersonal Verbs*.—287–301.

PERIOD I.—GRECIAN TRIUMPHS.

FROM THE PERSIAN INVASION, 490 B. C., TO THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, 431 B. C.

Darius invades Scythia: prepares to invade Greece.

215. Multis in Asiā feliciter gestis, Darius Scythiis bellum intulit,¹ et armātis septingentis millibus² hominum Scythiam³ ingressus, quum hostes ei pugnae potestatem non facerent,⁴ metuens, ne, interrupto ponte Istri, reditus sibi intercluderetur,⁵ amissis octoginta millibus hominum, trepidus refugit. Inde Macedoniam domuit: et quum ex Eurōpā in Asiam rediisset,⁶ hortantibus amicis ut Graeciam redigēret⁷ in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim⁸ praefecit et Artaphernen;⁹ hisque ducenta peditum millia, et decem equitum dedit.

Battle of Marathon, 490 B. C.

216. Praefecti regii, classe ad Euboeam appulsā, celeriter Eretriam cepērunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt, ac suas copias in Campum Marathōna deduxerunt.

¹ 292, 2.

² 414, 7.

³ 371, 4.

⁴ 518, II.

⁵ 492, 4.

⁶ 295, 3.

⁷ 492, 2.

⁸ 85, 4.

⁹ 93, 2.

Is abest ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus¹ auxilio fuit, praeter Plataeenses; ea mille² misit militum. Itaque horum adventu decem millia armatorum completa sunt: quae³ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate. Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque⁴ idoneo castra fecerunt; deinde postero die, sub montis radicibus proelium commiserunt. Datis etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, tamen, fretus numero⁵ copiarum suarum, configere cupiebat. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, proeliumque commisit. In quo tanto⁶ plus virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplacem numerum hostium profligarint;⁷ adeoque perterruerunt, ut Persae non castra, sed naves petierint. Quae pugna nihil est nobilius; nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.

Xerxes invades Greece, 480 B. C.

217. Quum Darius, bellum instauraturus, in ipso apparatu decessisset,⁸ filius ejus Xerxes Europam⁹ cum tantis copiis invasit, quantas neque antea neque postea habuit quisquam: hujus enim classis mille et ducentarum navium¹⁰ longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur: terrestres autem exercitus septingentorum millium peditum, equitum quadringentorum millium fuerunt. Cujus¹¹ de adventu quum fama in Graeciam esset perlata, et maxime Athenienses peti dicerentur,¹² propter pugnam Marathoniam, miserunt Delphos consultum,¹³ quidnam facerent¹⁴ de rebus suis.

¹ 390.

² 178.

³ 445, 8.

⁴ 422, 1, 2).

⁵ 419, IV.

⁶ 418.

⁷ 234; 482, 2.

⁸ 518.

⁹ 371, 4.

¹⁰ 401.

¹¹ 453.

¹² 549, 4.

¹³ 569.

¹⁴ 525.

Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis se munirent.¹ Id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo, Themistocles persuasit, consilium esse Apollinis, ut in naves se suaque conferrent :² eum enim a deo significari murum ligneum. Tali consilio probato, addunt ad superiores totidem naves trirēmes : suaque omnia, quae moveri poterant, partim Salamīna,³ partim Troezēna, deportant ; arcem sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu,⁴ ac sacra procuranda⁵ tradunt ; reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

Actions at Thermopylae and Artemisium, 480 B. C.

218. Hujus consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat, et in terrā dimicari⁶ magis placēbat. Itaque missi sunt delecti⁷ cum Leonīdā, Lacedaemoniorum rege, qui Thermopylas occuparent,⁸ longiusque barbaros progredi non paterentur. Hi vim⁹ hostium non sustinuerunt, eoque loco omnes interiērunt.¹⁰ At classis communis Graeciae trecentarum navium,¹¹ in quā ducentae erant Atheniensium, primum apud Artemisium, inter Euboeam continentemque terram, cum classiariis regiis conflicti :¹² angustias enim Themistocles quaerebat, ne multitudīne circumirētur.¹³ Hinc etsi pari proelio¹⁴ discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi¹⁵ manēre, quod erat periculum, ne, si pars navium adversariorum Euboeam superasset,¹⁶ ancipiti premerentur¹⁷ periculo. Quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent,¹⁸ et exadversum Athēnas, apud Salamīna, classem suam constituerent.

¹ 492, 2.

² 495, 3.

³ 98, 1.

⁴ 429.

⁵ 578, V.

⁶ 549.

⁷ 575.

⁸ 500, 1.

⁹ 85, 2; 88, 3.

¹⁰ 295, 3.

¹¹ 397, 2.

¹² 248, I. 1

¹³ 491.

¹⁴ 414, 3.

¹⁵ 272, 3.

¹⁶ 509.

¹⁷ 492, 4.

¹⁸ 495, 2.

Battle of Salamis, 480 B. C.

219. At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnātis, protinus accessit astu,¹ idque, nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenērat, incendio delēvit. Cujus famā perterriti classarii quum manēre non auderent, et plurimi² hortarentur, ut domos suas quisque discederent,³ moenibusque se defenderent; Themistocles unus restitit, et, universos pares hostibus esse posse⁴ aiēbat,⁵ dispersos testabatur perituros, idque Eurybiadi, regi Lacedaemoniorum, qui tum summae⁶ imperii praeerat, fore⁷ affirmabat. Quem quum minus, quam vellet,⁸ moveret,⁹ noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum,¹⁰ ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis: *adversarios ejus in fugā esse, qui¹¹ si discessissent,¹² majore cum labore, et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum,¹³ quum singulos consecrari cogeretur; quos si statim aggrederetur, brevi universos oppressurum.* Hoc eo valēbat, ut ingratis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur.¹⁴ Hac re audita, barbārus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie alienissimo sibi¹⁵ loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeo angusto mari¹⁶ confligit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non potuerit.¹⁷ Victus ergo est magis consilio Themistoclis, quam armis Graeciae.

Xerxes flies back into Asia.

220. Hic etsi male rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiamtum his¹⁸ opprimere

¹ 128, 1, 3); 371, 4.

² 165, 441.

³ 492, 2; 461, 3.

⁴ 289.

⁵ 297, II. 1.

⁶ 386.

⁷ 297, III. 2.

⁸ 527.

⁹ 518.

¹⁰ 453, 5.

¹¹ 453.

¹² 509.

¹³ 545, 3.

¹⁴ 495.

¹⁵ 391.

¹⁶ 422, 1, 1).

¹⁷ 482, 2.

¹⁸ 414, 4.

posset hostes. Itērum ab eōdem gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistōcles, verens ne bellāre perseverāret,¹ certiorē eum fecit, id agi,² ut pons,³ quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur,⁴ ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur. Itaque in Asiam reversus est, seque a Themistōcle non superatum,⁵ sed conservatum iudicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiā Graecia liberata est.

Battles of Plataea and Mycale, 479 B. C.

221. Postēro anno quam Xerxes in Asiam refugerat, Graeci, duce Pausaniā, Mardonium, regis genērum, apud Plataeas fuderunt:⁶ quo proelio ipse dux cecidit,⁷ Barbarorumque exercitus interfectus est. Eōdem forte die in Asiā, ad montem Mycālen, Persae a Graecis navāli proelio superāti sunt. Jamque omnibus pacātis, Athenienses belli damna reparāre coeperunt.⁸

PERIOD II.—CIVIL WARS IN GREECE.

FROM THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR TO THE ACCESSION OF PHILIP OF MACEDON,
360 B. C.

The Peloponnesian War, 431 B. C.—Pericles.

222. Hoc bellum, quo⁹ nullum aliud florentes Graeciae res gravius afflixit, saepe susceptum et depositum est. Initio Spartāni fines Atticae populabantur, hostesque ad proelium provocābant. Sed Athenienses, Periclis consilio,¹⁰ ultiōnis tempus expectantes intra moenia se

¹ 492, 4.

² 551, 3.

³ 76; 110, 1.

⁴ 495, 3.

⁵ 545, 3.

⁶ 279.

⁷ 280.

⁸ 297.

⁹ 417.

¹⁰ 414, 2.

continēbant. Deinde, paucis diēbus interjectis, naves conscendunt, et, nihil sentientibus Lacedaemoniis, totam Laconiam depraedantur. Clara quidem haec Periclis expeditio est habita; sed multo clarior privati patrimonii contemptus fuit. Nam in populatiōne ceterōrum agrōrum, Periclis agros hostes intactos reliquērant, ut aut invidiam ei apud cives concitārent,¹ aut in proditionis suspiciōnem adducērent. Quod intelligens, Pericles agros rei publicae dono dedit. Post haec aliquot diēbus interjectis, navali proelio dimicātum est.² Victi Lacedaemonii fugērunt. Post plures³ annos, fessi malis, pacem in annos quinquaginta fecēre, quam non nisi sex annos⁴ servavērunt.

Expedition of the Athenians against Sicily, 415 B. C.

223. Bello inter Catinienses et Syracusānos exorto,⁵ Athenienses Catiniensibus opem ferunt.⁶ Classis ingens decernitur; creantur duces Nicias, Alcibiādes et Lamachus; tantaeque vires in Siciliam effusae sunt, ut iis ipsis terrōri⁷ essent, quibus auxilio venērant. Nicias et Lamachus duo proelia pedestria secundo Marte⁸ pugnant; munitionibusque urbi Syracusarū⁹ circumdātis, incolās etiam marinis com̄meatibus¹⁰ interclūdunt. Quibus rebus fracti¹¹ Syracusāni, auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petivērunt.¹² Ab his mittitur Gylippus, qui auxiliis partim in Graeciā, partim in Sicilia contractis, opportūna bello loca¹³ occupat. Duobus deinde proeliis vic-

¹ 491.

² 301, 3.

³ 165, 1.

⁴ 378.

⁵ 286, 2.

⁶ 292; 467, III.

⁷ 390.

⁸ 414, 3; 705, II.

⁹ 396, V.

¹⁰ 386, 1.

¹¹ 279.

¹² 276, III.

¹³ 141.

tus, tertio hostes in fugam conjecit, sociosque obsidiōne¹ liberavit. In eo proelio Lamachus fortiter pugnans occisus est.

Successes of Alcibiades against the Lacedaemonians.

224. Alcibiades summā curā² classem instruit, atque in bellum adversus Lacedaemonios perrexit. Hac expeditione tanta subito rerum commutatio facta est,³ ut Lacedaemonii, qui paulo ante victores vigerant, perterriti pacem peterent;⁴ victi enim erant quinque terrestribus proeliis, tribus navalibus, in quibus trecentas trirēmes amisserant, quae captae in hostium venerant potestatem. Alcibiades simul cum collēgis receperat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas praeterea urbes Graecas, quae in orā sitae sunt Asiae: quarum expugnaverant quam plurimas, in his Byzantium; neque minus multas consilio ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quod in captos clementiā⁵ fuerant usi. Inde praedā⁶ onusti, locupletato exercitu, maximis rebus gestis, Athēnas venerunt.

Cyrus favors Lysander and the Lacedaemonians, 407 B. C.

225. Dum haec geruntur, a Lacedaemoniis Lysander classi bellōque praeficitur; et Darius, rex Persarum, filium suum, Cyrum, Ioniae Lydiaeque praeposuit, qui Lacedaemonios auxiliis opibusque ad spem fortunae priōris⁷ erexit. Aucti⁸ igitur viribus⁹ Alcibiadem cum centum navibus in Asiam profectum,¹⁰ dum agros populatur, repentino adventu oppressere.¹¹ Magnae et inopinatae cladis nuntius quum Athēnas venisset, tanta

¹ 425, 3.

² 414, 3.

³ 294.

⁴ 494.

⁵ 419, I.

⁶ 419, III.

⁷ 166.

⁸ 269.

⁹ 429.

¹⁰ 282.

¹¹ 235.

Atheniensium desperatio fuit, ut statim Conōnem in Alcibiādis locum mittērent, ducis se fraude magis quam belli fortunā victos¹ arbitantes.

Fatal defeat of the Athenians at Aegospotamos, 405 B. C.

226. Itāque Conon classem maximā industriā adornat; sed navibus² exercitus deērat. Nam, ut numērus militum expleretur, senes et puēri arma capere coacti sunt. Pluribus itāque proeliis adverso Marte pugnātis, tandem Lysander, Spartanōrum dux, Atheniensium exercitum, qui, navibus relictis, in terram praedatum³ exierat,⁴ ad Aegos flumen oppressit, eoque impetu totum bellum finivit. Hac enim clade res Atheniensium penitus inclināta est.

Athens surrenders to Lysander, 404 B. C.—The Thirty Tyrants.

227. Lysander Athēnas navigāvit, miseramque civitatem, obsidiōne circumdātam, fame⁵ urget. Athenienses, multis fame et ferro amissis, pacem petivēre. Quum nonnulli nomen Atheniensium delendum,⁶ urbemque incendio consumendam censērent,⁷ Spartāni negarunt, se passūros, ut ex duobus Graeciae oculis alter erueretur;⁸ pacemque Atheniensibus sunt polliciti, si longi muri brachia dejicerent,⁹ navesque tradērent; denique si res publica triginta rectores, ex civibus deligendos, acciperet. His legibus acceptis, tota civitas subito mutari coepit. Triginta rectores rei publicae constituuntur, Lacedaemoniis¹⁰ et Lysandro dediti, qui brevi tyrannidem in cives exercere coeperunt.

¹ 545, 3.

² 386, 2.

³ 569.

⁴ 295, 3.

⁵ 414, 4.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 495, 1.

⁸ 509.

⁹ 384.

Thrasybulus occupies Phyle, 404 B. C.

228. Quum triginta tyranni, praepositi a Lacedaemoniis, servitute oppressas tenērent Athēnas, Thrasybūlus Phylē¹ confūgit, quod² est castellum in Atticā munitissimum, quum non plus secum habēret,³ quam triginta de suis. Hinc, viribus paulatim auctis, in Piraeum transiit,⁴ Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eaque turpiter repulsi protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refugerunt. In secundo proelio cecidit⁵ Critias, triginta tyrannorum acerrimus.⁶

Epaminondas.—Battle of Leuctra, 371 B. C.: of Mantinea, 362 B. C.

229. Epaminondas, dux Thebanus, apud Leuctra superavit Lacedaemonios. Idem imperator apud Mantinēam graviter vulneratus concidit.⁷ Hujus casu aliquantum⁸ retardati sunt Boeotii, neque tamen prius pugnā⁹ excesserunt, quam¹⁰ hostes profligarunt.¹¹ At Epaminondas quum animadverteret, mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili¹² in corpore remanserat, extraxisset,¹³ animam statim emissurum, usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, vicisse¹⁴ Boeotios. Id postquam audivit, "*Satis*," inquit, "*vixi; invictus enim morior.*" Tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est.

¹ 43, 379.

² 445, 4.

³ 518, II.

⁴ 295, 3.

⁵ 280.

⁶ 163, 1.

⁷ 254, 5.

⁸ 335, 4.

⁹ 434, 1.

¹⁰ 523, 2, 2).

¹¹ 234.

¹² 87, II. 1.

¹³ 533, 3.

¹⁴ 549.

PERIOD III.—GRAECO-MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF PHILIP TO THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER, 323 B. C.

Decline of the Grecian States.—Rise of the Macedonian Power.

230. Post Leuctricam pugnam Lacedaemonii se nunquam refecerunt; et Thebae, quod,¹ quamdiu Epaminondas praefuit rei publicae² caput fuit totius Graeciae, post ejus interitum perpetuo alieno paruerunt imperio. Athenienses, non ut olim in classem et exercitum, sed in dies festos apparatusque ludorum redditus publicos effundebant, frequentiusque in theatris quam in castris versabantur. Quibus rebus effectum est, ut obscurum antea Macedonum nomen emergeret;³ et Philippus, obses triennio⁴ Thebis habitus in Epaminondae domo, hujus praestantissimi viri et Pelopidae virtutibus eruditus, Graeciae servitutis jugum imponeret.

Extension of Philip's power.

231. Philippus, quum magnam gloriam apud omnes nationes adeptus esset,⁵ Olynthios aggreditur. Hanc urbem antiquam et nobilem excindit, et praeda⁶ ingenti fruïtur. Inde auraria in Thessalia, argenti metalla in Thracia occupat. His ita gestis, forte evenit, ut eum fratres duo, reges Thraciae, disceptationum suarum iudicem⁷ eligerent.⁸ Sed Philippus ad iudicium, velut ad bellum, instructo exercitu⁹ supervenit, et regno⁹ utrumque spoliavit.

¹ 445, 4.

² 386.

³ 495, 2.

⁴ 378, 1.

⁵ 282.

⁶ 419, 1.

⁷ 378.

⁸ 414, 7.

⁹ 419, 2.

Battle of Oaronea, 338 B. C.

232. Quum, in Scythiam praedandi¹ causā profectus,² Scythas dolo vicisset, diu dissimulatum bellum Atheniensibus infert,³ quorum causae Thebani se junxerunt. Proelio ad Chaeronēam commisso, quum Athenienses longe majore militum numero praestarent,⁴ tamen assiduis bellis⁵ indurata Macedonum virtute vincuntur. Non tamen immemores pristinae virtutis⁶ ceciderunt; quippe adversis vulneribus⁷ omnes loca, quae tuenda⁸ a duceb⁹us acceperant, morientes corporibus texerunt. Hic dies universae Graeciae et⁹ gloriam dominationis et vetustissimam libertatem finivit.

Philip prepares to invade Persia.

233. Hujus victoriae callide dissimulata laetitia est. Non solita¹⁰ sacra Philippus illa die fecit; non in convivio risit;¹¹ non coronas aut unguenta sumpsit; et, quantum in illo¹² fuit, ita vicit, ut victorem nemo sentiret.¹³ Atheniensibus et captivos gratis remisit, et bello consumptorum¹⁴ corpora sepulturae reddidit. Compositis in Graecia rebus, omnium civitatum legatos ad formandum rerum praesentium statum¹⁵ evocari Corinthum¹⁶ jubet. Ibi pacis leges universae Graeciae pro meritis singularum civitatum statuit, conciliumque omnium, veluti unum senatum,¹⁷ ex omnibus legit. Auxilia deinde singularum civitatum describuntur; nec dubium erat, eum Persarum imperium et suis et Graeciae viribus impugnatum esse.

¹ 563.² 282.³ 292, 2.⁴ 518, I.⁵ 414, 4.⁶ 399, 2, 2).⁷ 428.⁸ 578, V.⁹ 587, I. 5.¹⁰ 575.¹¹ 269.¹² 494.¹³ 565, 1.¹⁴ 379.¹⁵ 363.

Death of Philip, 336 B. C.

234. Interea dum auxilia e Graeciā coeunt,¹ nuptias Cleopātræ filiae, et Alexandri, quem regem Epiri fecērat, magno apparātu² celēbrat. Ubi quum Philippus ad ludos spectandos, medius inter duos Alexandros, filium et genērum, contendēret,³ Pausanias, nobilis ex Macedonibus adolescens, occupātis angustiis, Philippum in transitu obtruncat. Hic ab Attālo indigno modo tractātus, quum saepe querēlam ad Philippum frustra detulisset,⁴ et honorātum insūper adversarium vidēret, iram in ipsum Philippum vertit, ultionemque, quam ab adversario non potērat, ab inīquo iudice exēgit.

Alexander the Great succeeds to the Macedonian Throne, 336 B.C.

235. Philippo⁵ Alexander filius successit, et virtūte⁶ et vitiis patre major. Vincendi ratio utrīque⁷ diversa. Hic⁸ apertā vi, ille artibus bella tractābat. Deceptis⁹ ille gaudēre¹⁰ hostibus,¹¹ hic palam fusis. Prudentior ille consilio, hic animo magnificentior.¹² Iram pater dissimulāre, plerumque etiam vincēre; hic ubi exarsisset,¹³ nec dilatio ultionis, nec modus erat. Vini¹⁴ uterque nimis avidus; sed ebrietātis diversa ratio. Pater de convivio in hostem procurrēre, manum conserēre, periculis se temēre offerre; Alexander non in hostem, sed in suos saevire. Regnāre ille cum amicis volēbat; hic in amicos regna exercēbat. Amāri pater malle, hic metui. Litterarum cultus utrīque similis. Sollertiae¹⁵ pater maioris, hic fidei. Verbis atque oratione Philippus, hic

¹ 295, 3.

² 414, 3.

³ 518, II.

⁴ 292, 2.

⁵ 386.

⁶ 429.

⁷ 387.

⁸ 450, 2, 1).

⁹ 580.

¹⁰ 545, 1.

¹¹ 414, 2.

¹² 164.

¹³ 486, 5.

¹⁴ 399, 2, 2).

¹⁵ 401, 403.

rebus moderatior. Parcendi victis¹ filio animus promptior; ille nec sociis² abstinēbat. Frugalitāti pater, luxuriae filius magis deditus erat. Quibus³ artibus orbis imperii fundamenta pater jecit, opēris totius gloriam filius consummāvit.

Beginning of Alexander's Reign.

236. Imperio suscepto, prima Alexandro cura patrum exsequiarum fuit; in quibus ante omnia caedis⁴ conscios ad tumulum patris occidi jussit. Inter initia regni multas gentes rebellantes compescuit;⁵ orientes nonnullas seditiōnes exstinxit. Deinde ad Persicum bellum proficiscens, patrimonium omne suum, quod in Macedoniā et Europā habēbat, amicis divisit; *sibi⁶ Asiam sufficere* praefatus.⁷ Nec exercitui⁸ alius quam regi animus fuit. Quippe omnes obliti conjūgum⁹ liberorumque, et longinquae a domo militiae, nihil cogitabant nisi Orientis opes. Quum delāti¹⁰ in Asiam essent, primus¹¹ Alexander jaculum velut in hostilem terram jecit; armatusque de navi¹² tripudianti¹³ similis prosiluit,¹⁴ atque ita hostias caedit, precatus, ne se regem illae terrae invitae¹⁵ accipiant.¹⁶ In Ilio quoque ad tumulos herōum,¹⁷ qui Trojāno bello ceciderant, parentavit.

Battle of the Granicus, 334 B. C.

237. Inde hostem petens milites a populatiōne Asiae prohibuit, *parcendum¹⁸ suis rebus* praefatus, *nec per-*

¹ 385, 575.

² 425, 2.

³ 453.

⁴ 399, 2, 2).

⁵ 276, II. 1.

⁶ 386.

⁷ 297, II. 3.

⁸ 387.

⁹ 406.

¹⁰ 292, 2.

¹¹ 442, 1.

¹² 87, III. 1.

¹³ 575, 391, 1.

¹⁴ 284, I.

¹⁵ 443, 1.

¹⁶ 492, 3.

¹⁷ 72, 3.

¹⁸ 545, 3.

denda ea, quae possessuri¹ venērunt. In exercitu ejus fuere peditum triginta duo millia, equitum quattuor millia quingenti, naves centum octoginta duae. Hac tam parvā manu universum terrarum orbem² vincere est aggressus. Quum ad tam periculōsum bellum exercitum legeret,³ non juvenes robustos, sed veterānos, qui cum patre patruisque militaverant, elēgit: ut non tam milites, quam magistros militiae electos putāres.⁴ Prima cum hoste congressio in campis Adrastiae fuit. In acie Persarum sexcenta millia militum fuerunt, quae non minus arte Alexandri quam virtute Macedonum superata, terga vertērunt. Itaque magna caedes Persarum fuit. De exercitu Alexandri novem pedites, centum viginti equites cecidere; quos rex magnifice humatos statuis equestribus donavit; cognatis eorum autem immunitates dedit. Post victoriam major⁵ pars Asiae ad eum defecit. Habuit et plura⁶ proelia cum praefectis Darii, quos jam non tam armis, quam terrōre nominis sui vicit.

Battle of Issus, 333 B. C.

238. Interea Darius cum quadringentis millibus peditum ac centum millibus equitum in aciem procedit. Commisso proelio, Alexander non ducis magis quam militis munia⁷ exsequebatur. Macedones cum rege ipso in equitum agmen irrumpunt. Tum vero similis ruinae strages erat. Circa currum Darii jacebant nobilissimi duces, ante oculos regis egregiam morte⁸ defuncti. Jamque qui Darium vehēbant equi, confossi hastis et dolore efferati, jugum quatere et regem curru⁹ excutere

¹ 578, V.

² 106, 2.

³ 518, II.

⁴ 486, 4.

⁵ 165.

⁶ 165, 1.

⁷ 131, 4.)

⁸ 419, I.

⁹ 434, 1.

coep̄rant: quum ille, veritus ne vivus veniret¹ in hostium potestatem, desilit,² et in equum, qui ad hoc ipsum sequebatur, imponitur. Tum vero ceteri dissipantur metu. Inter captivos castrorum mater et uxor et filiae duae Darii fuere: in quas Alexander ita se gessit,³ ut omnes ante eum reges et continentiam⁴ et clementiam vinceret.⁵

Alexander in Egypt, 332 B. C.—He visits the Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

239. Aegyptii, olim Persarum opibus infensi, Alexandrum laeti⁶ recep̄runt. A Memphi⁷ rex in interiora⁸ penetrat; compositisque rebus ita, ut nihil ex patrio Aegyptiorum more mutaret, adire Jovis Ammonis oraculum⁹ statuit. Quatriduo per vastas solitudines assumpto, tandem ad sedem consecratam deo¹⁰ ventum est,¹¹ undique ambientibus ramis contactam. Regem propius adeuntem maximus natu¹² e sacerdotibus FILIUM appellat, *hoc nomen illi parentem Jovem reddere* affirmans. Ille se vero et accipere ait¹³ et agnoscere, humanae sortis¹⁴ oblitus. Consulit deinde, an totius orbis imperium sibi destinaret¹⁵ PATER. Aeque in adulationem compositus, terrarum omnium rectorem fore ostendit. Post haec institit quaerere, an omnes parentis sui interfectores poenas dedissent. Sacerdos PARENTEM ejus negat ullius scelere posse violari, PHILIPPI autem omnes luisse supplicia. Sacrificio deinde facto, dona et sacerdotibus et deo data,¹⁶ permissumque amicis, ut ipsi quoque consulerent¹⁷ Jovem. Nihil amplius quaesiverunt, quam an

¹ 492, 4.

² 467, III.

³ 273, I.; 248, I. 5.

⁴ 429.

⁵ 494.

⁶ 443, 1.

⁷ 87, II. 3; 85, 1.

⁸ 441, 1.

⁹ 371, 4.

¹⁰ 384.

¹¹ 301, 3.

¹² 168, 3.

¹³ 297, II. 1.

¹⁴ 406, II.

¹⁵ 525.

¹⁶ 460, 3.

¹⁷ 492.

auctor esset sibi divinis honoribus colendi¹ suum regem. Hoc quoque acceptum fore Jovi² vates respondit. Rex ex Ammōne rediens³ elēgit urbi locum, ubi nunc est Alexandria, appellatiōnem trahens ex nomīne auctōris.

Darius makes his last proposals of Peace.

240. Jam Dariūs pervenērat Arbēla⁴ vicum, nobīlem suā clade factūrus. Raro in ullo proelio tantum sanguinis⁵ fusum est. Tandem Darii aurīga, qui ante ipsum sedens equos regēbat, hastā transfixus est; nec aut Persae aut Macedōnes dubitavēre, quin ipse rex esset occisus.⁶ Cedēre⁷ Persae, et laxāre ordīnes; jamque non pugna, sed caedes erat, quum Dariūs quoque currum suum in fugam vertit; victōri Alexandro Asiae imperium obtigit.⁸

Disturbances in Greece.

241. Dum haec in Asiā gerebantur, Graecia fere omnis, spe recuperandae libertātis,¹ ad arma concurrerat, auctoritatem Lacedaemoniōrum secūta. Dux hujus belli Agis, rex Lacedaemoniōrum, fuit. Quem² motum Antipāter, dux³ ab Alexandro in Macedoniā relictus, in ipso ortu oppressit. Magna tamen utrimque caedes fuit. Agis rex, quum suos terga dantes vidēret, dimissis satellitibus⁴ ut Alexandro felicitate, non virtute inferior videretur,⁵ tantam stragem hostium edidit,⁶ ut agmina interdum fugāret. Ad postrēmum, etsi a multitudīne victus, gloriā tamen omnes vicit.

¹ 563.

² 498.

³ 362, 3.

³ 391.

⁷ 545, 1.

¹¹ 70.

³ 295, 3.

⁸ 254, 5; 280.

²² 491.

⁴ 379.

⁹ 453.

¹⁸ 280.

⁵ 396, III.

Alexander invades India.

242. Post haec Indiam petit, ut Oceāno finiret imperium. Cui gloriae ut etiam exercitus ornamenta convenirent, phalēras equōrum et arma militum argento inducit. Quum ad Nysam urbem venisset, oppidānis¹ non repugnantibus parei jussit.

Alexander returns to Babylon, 324 B. C.

243. Ab ultimis² oris Oceāni Babyloniam reversus, convivium solemniter instituit. Ibi quum totus³ in laetitiam effusus esset, recedentem jam e convivio Medius Thessālus, instauratā comissatione invitat. Accepto poculo, inter bibendum⁴ veluti telo confixus ingemuit, elatusque e convivio semianimis, tanto dolore cruciatus est, ut ferrum in remedia posceret.⁵ Venenum accepisse creditur.

Death of Alexander, 323 B. C.

244. Quartā die Alexander indubitātā mortem sentiens, agnoscere se fatum domus majōrum suōrum, ait, nam plerosque Aecidārum intra tricesimum annum defunctos. Tumultuantes deinde milites, insidiis periisse⁶ regem suspicantes, ipse sedavit, eosque omnes ad conspectum suum admisit, osculandamque⁷ dextram porrexit.⁸ Quum lacrimarent⁹ omnes, ipse non sine lacrimis tantum, verum etiam sine ullo tristiōris mentis argumento fuit. Ad postrēmum corpus suum in Ammōnis templo condi jubet. Quum deficere eum amici viderent, quaerunt, quem imperii faciat herēdem;¹⁰ respondit,

¹ 385.² 166.³ 443.⁴ 565, 1.⁵ 494.⁶ 295, 3.⁷ 578, V.⁸ 260, 1, 1).⁹ 518, I.¹⁰ 373.

Dignissimum. Hac voce omnes amicos suos ad aemulam regni cupiditatem accendit. Sexta die, praeclusa voce, exemptum digito¹ annulum Perdiccae tradidit, quae res gliscentem amicorum discordiam sedavit. Nam etsi non voce nuncupatus heres,² iudicio tamen electus³ esse videbatur.

Remarks on the character of Alexander.

245. Decessit Alexander mensem unum tres et triginta annos⁴ natus, vir supra humanum modum vi⁵ animi praeditus. Omnia quaedam magnitudinem ejus in ipso ortu portendisse existimabantur. Quo die natus est, pater ejus nuntium duarum victoriarum accepit; alterius, belli Illyrici, alterius, certaminis Olympiaci, in quod quadrigas miserat. Puer acerrimis litterarum studiis eruditus fuit. Exacta pueritia, per quinquennium Aristotele, philosopho praestantissimo, usus est magistro. Accepto tandem imperio tantam militibus suis fiduciam fecit, ut, illo praesente, nullius hostis arma timerent.⁶ Itaque cum nullo hoste unquam congressus est, quem non vicerit;⁷ nullam urbem obsedit, quam non expugnaverit. Victus denique est non virtute hostili, sed insidiis suorum et fraude.

¹ 434, 1.

² 362, 3.

³ 547.

⁴ 378.

⁵ 419, III.

⁶ 494.

⁷ 501, 1.



SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

I. The preparation of a Reading Lesson in Latin involves

1. A knowledge of the Meaning of the Latin.
2. A knowledge of the Structure of the Latin Sentence.
3. A translation into English.

MEANING OF THE LATIN.

II. Remember that almost every inflected word in a Latin sentence requires the use of both the Dictionary and the Grammar to ascertain its meaning.

The Dictionary gives the meaning of the word without reference to its Grammatical properties of *case, number, mood, tense*, etc., and the Grammar, the meaning of the endings which mark those properties. The Dictionary will give the meaning of *mensa*, a table, but not of *mensarum*, of tables; the Grammar alone will give the force of the ending *arum*.

III. Make yourself so familiar with all the endings of inflection, with their exact form and force, whether in declension or conjugation, that you will not only readily distinguish the different parts of speech from each other, but also the different forms of the same word with their exact and distinctive force.

IV. In taking up a Latin sentence,

1. Notice carefully the endings of the several words, and thus determine which words are *nouns*, which *verbs*, etc.

2. Observe the force of each ending, and thus determine *case, number, voice, mood, tense*, etc.

This will be found to be a very important step toward the mastery of the sentence. By this means you will discover not only the relation of the words to each other, but also an important part of their meaning, that which they derive from their endings.

V. The key to the meaning of any simple sentence (345, I.) will be found in the simple subject and predicate, i. e., in the Nominative and its Verb. Hence in looking out the sentence, observe the following order. Take

1. The Subject, or Nominative.

The ending will in most instances enable you to distinguish this from all other words, except the adjectives which agree with it. These may be looked out at the same time with the subject.

Sometimes the subject is not expressed, but only implied, in the ending of the verb. It may then be readily supplied, as it is always a pronoun of such person and number as the verb indicates; as, *audio*, I hear, the ending *to* showing that the subject is *ego*; *auditis*, you hear, the ending *itis* showing that the subject is *vos*.

2. The Verb.

This will be readily known by the ending. Now combining this with the Subject, you will have an outline of the sentence. All the other words must now be associated with these two parts.

3. The Modifiers of the Subject, i. e., adjectives agreeing with it, nominatives in apposition with it, genitives dependent upon it, etc.

But perhaps some of these have already been looked out in the attempt to ascertain the subject.

In looking out these words, bear in mind the meaning of the subject to which they belong. This will greatly aid you in selecting from the dictionary the true meaning in the passage before you.

4. The Modifiers of the Verb, i. e., (1) Oblique cases, Accusatives, Datives, etc., dependent upon it, and (2) Adverbs qualifying it.

Bear in mind all the while the force of the case and the meaning of the verb, that you may be able to select for each word the true meaning in the passage before you.

VI. In complex and compound sentences (345, II., III.), discover first the connectives which unite the several members, and then proceed with each member as with a simple sentence.

VII. In the use of Dictionary and Vocabulary, remember that you are not to look for the particular form which occurs in the sentence, but for the Nom. Sing. of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and for the First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of Verbs. Therefore,

1. In Pronouns, make yourself so familiar with their declension, that any oblique case will at once suggest the Nom. Sing.

If *vobis* occurs, you must remember that the Nom. Sing. is *tu*.

2. In Nouns and Adjectives, make yourself so familiar with the case-endings, that you will be able to drop that of the given case, and substitute for it that of the Nom. Sing.

Thus, *mensibus*; stem *mense*, Nom. Sing. *mensa*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *urbem*, *urb*, *urbs*.

8. In Verbs, change the ending of the given form into that of the First Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Indic. Act.

Thus, *amābat*; stem *am*, First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. *amo*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *amaverunt*; First Pers. Perf. *amaui*, Perf. stem *amaui*, Verb stem *am*; *amo*.

To illustrate the steps recommended in the preceding suggestions, we add the following

Model.

VIII. Themistōcles imperātor servitūte totam Graeciam liberāvit.

1. Without knowing the meaning of the words, you will discover from their *forms*,

1) That *Themistōcles* and *imperātor* are probably nouns in the Nom. Sing.

2) That *servitūte* is a noun in the Abl. Sing.

3) That *totam* and *Graeciam* are either nouns or adjectives in the Accus. Sing.

4) That *liberāvit* is a verb in the Act. voice, Indic. mood, Perf. tense, Third Person, Singular number.

2. Now, turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, you will learn,

1) That *Themistōcles* is the name of an eminent Athenian general: **THEMISTOCLES.**

2) That *libēro*, for which you must look, not for *liberāvit*, means *to liberate*: **LIBERATED.**

Themistocles liberated.

3) That *imperātor* means *commander*; **THE COMMANDER.**

Themistocles, the commander, liberated.

4) That *Graeciam* is the name of a country: **GREECE.**

Themistocles the commander liberated Greece.

5) That *totus* means *the whole, all*: **ALL.**

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece.

6) That *servitus* means *servitude*: **FROM SERVITUDE.**

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece from servitude.

STRUCTURE OF THE LATIN SENTENCE.

IX. The structure of a sentence is best shown by *analyzing* it and *parsing* the words which compose it.

Analysis.

X. Tell whether the sentence is simple, complex, or compound.

XI. In analyzing a Simple sentence (845, I.), name,

1. The Subject and Predicate, (1) in the simple form, and (2) in the complex form (847, 350).

2. The Modifiers of the Subject, (1) in the simple form, and (2) in the complex form (352).

3. The Modifiers of the Predicate, (1) in the simple form, and (2) in the complex form (354-356).

If the Modifiers are complex, the analysis may be continued till all complex elements are explained.

Model.

XII. In his castris Cluilius, Albānus rex, moritur. *Cluilius, the Alban king, dies in this camp.*

1. This is a simple sentence.

2. *Cluilius* is the simple subject, and *moritur*, the simple predicate. *Cluilius Albānus rex*, is the complex subject, and *in his castris moritur* is the complex predicate.

3. *Rex* is the simple modifier of the subject *Cluilius*, and *Albānus rex*, the complex modifier, as *rex* is modified by *Albānus*.

4. *In castris* is the simple modifier of the predicate *moritur*, showing where he dies, and *in his castris* is the complex modifier, as *castris* is modified by *his*.

XIII. In analyzing a Complex sentence (345, II.),

1. Name the sentence, or clause,¹ used as an element in it with its connective (357).

2. Analyze the sentence as a whole, like a simple sentence.

3. Analyze the subordinate clause (345, 2).

Model.

XIV. Donec eris felix, multos numerābis amicos. *So long as you are prosperous, you will number many friends.*

1. This is a complex sentence.

2. *Donec eris felix*, is a clause introduced as a modifier of *numerābis*, showing when you will number.

3. *Tu*, implied in *numerābis*, is the subject; *numerābis* is the simple predicate, *donec eris felix, multos numerābis amicos* is the complex predicate.

4. *Amicos* is the simple object of the predicate *numerābis*, and *multos amicos* the complex object. *Donec eris felix* is the adverbial modifier of the predicate.

5. *Donec eris felix* is a simple sentence, with the connective *donec*. *Tu*, implied in *eris*, is the subject, and *eris felix*, the predicate, *eris* being the copula (353) and *felix* the predicate adjective.

¹ If the sentence is abridged, show wherein (358, 359).

XV. In analyzing a Compound sentence (345, III.),

1. Separate it into its members and name the connectives.¹
2. Analyze each member as a separate sentence.

Model.

XVI. Sol ruit et montes umbrantur.

The sun descends and the mountains are shaded.

1. This is a compound sentence (345, III.).
2. The members are *sol ruit* and *montes umbrantur*, connected by the conjunction *et*.
3. The members are simple sentences, and are analyzed accordingly.

Parsing.

XVII. In parsing a word,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Inflect² it, if capable of inflection.
3. Give its gender, number, case, voice, mood, tense, person, etc.³
4. Give its Syntax and the Rule for it.⁴

Model.

XVIII. Romāni ab arātro abduxērunt Cincinnātum, ut dictātor esset, *The Romans took Cincinnatus from the plough, that he might be dictator.*

1. *Romāni* is an adjective: *Romānus*, a, um, STEM, *Roman*; decline (148). It is in the *Nom. Plur. Masc.*, is used substantively (441), and is the *subject* of *abduxērunt*. Give Rule III.

2. *Abduxērunt* is an active verb: *ab-dūco*, *ab-ducere*, *ab-duxi*, *ab-ductum*, compounded of *ab* and *duco* (818, II.); STEM, *ab-duc*, PERFECT STEM, *ab-dux*. Give *synopsis* of the mood (218, I. 2). Inflect the *tense*, i. e., the Indicative Perf. Act. (209). It is in the *Active* voice, *Indic.* mood, *Perf.* tense, *Third* person, *Plur.* number, and agrees with *Romāni*. Give Rule XXXV.

3. *Cincinnātum* is a Proper noun (31, 1), of the Second Decl.; STEM

¹ If the sentence is abridged, name the compound elements.

² Inflect, i. e., decline, compare or conjugate.

³ That is, such of these properties as it possesses.

⁴ No special Rule is deemed necessary for Prepositions, Conjunctions, or Interjections. Prepositions are provided for by the rule for *Cases with Prepositions*. Conjunctions are mere connectives, and are quite fully explained under *Moods*. Interjections are only expressions of emotion, or mere marks of address, explained under *Cases*.

Cincinnati; decline (45), used only in the singular (180, 1). It is in the *Accus. Sing. Masc.*, and is the *direct object* of *abduxerunt*. Give Rule V.

4. *Ab* is a preposition used with the Abl. *Aratro*.

5. *Aratro* is a noun of the Second Decl.; STEM *aratr*; decline (45). It is in the *Abl. Sing. Neut.*, and is used with the Prep. *ab*. Give Rule XXXII.

6. *Ut* is a conjunction of purpose (491), connecting *abduxerunt* and *esset*.

7. *Esset* is an intransitive verb: *sum, esse, fui* (204). Give synopsis of the mood, and inflect the tense, i. e., Subj. Imperf. It is in the *Subj. mood, Imperf. tense, Third person, Sing. number*, and agrees with the pronoun *is*, he, implied in the ending (460, 2). Give Rule XXXV.

8. *Dictator* is a noun of the Third Decl.; STEM *dictatōr*; decline (51, II.). It is in the *Nom. Sing. Masc.*, and agrees, as Predicate noun, with the omitted subject of *esset*. Give Rule I.

TRANSLATION.

XIX. In translating, render as literally as possible without doing violence to the English.

In many important idioms of the Latin, a literal translation would not only fail to do justice to the original, but would also be a gross perversion of the mother-tongue. The following suggestions are intended to aid the pupil in disposing of such cases; but even in these, it is earnestly recommended that he should first construe literally, in order that he may be made to feel the force of the Latin construction before attempting a translation.

Participles.

XX. These are much more extensively used in Latin than in English; hence the frequent necessity, in translating them, of deviating from the Latin construction. They may generally be rendered in some one of the following ways¹ (571-581):

1. Literally:

Pyrrhus proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, Pyrrhus having been defeated in battle withdrew from Tarentum.

2. By a Relative Clause:

Omnes aliud agentes, aliud simulantes improbi sunt, All who do one thing and pretend another are dishonest.

3. By a Clause with a Conjunction:

¹ The pupil must early learn to determine from the context the appropriate rendering in each instance.

- 1). With a Conjunction of Time,—*while, when, after, etc.*

Uva maturata dulcescit, The grape, when it has ripened (having ripened), becomes sweet.

- 2). With a Conjunction of Cause, Reason, Manner,—*as, for, since, etc.*

Millites perfidiam veriti revertarunt, The soldiers returned, because they feared perfidy.

- 3). With a Conjunction of Condition,—*if.*

Accusatus damnabitur, If he is accused, he will be condemned.

- 4). With a Conjunction of Concession,—*though, although.*

Urbem acerrime defensam cepit, He took the city, though it was valiantly defended, or though valiantly defended.

4. By a Verbal Noun :

Ad Romam conditam, to the founding of Rome, lit. to Rome founded. Ab urbe condita, from the founding of the city. Post reges exactos, after the expulsion of the kings.

5. By a Verb :

Rex ei benigne recepto filiam dedit, The king received him kindly and gave him his daughter, lit. gave his daughter to him kindly received.

XXI. Participles with *non* or *nihil* are sometimes best rendered by *Participial* nouns dependent upon *without* :

Non ridens, without laughing.

XXII. Future Participles are sometimes best rendered by *Infinitives*, or by *Participial Nouns* with *for the purpose of* :

Rediit belli casum tentaturus, He returned to try (about to try) the fortune of war.

XXIII. The Ablative Absolute is sometimes best rendered (1) by a *Clause* with,—*when, while, after, for, since, if, though, etc.*, (2) by a *Noun* with a *Preposition*,—*in, during, after, by, from, through, etc.*, or (3) by an *Active Participle* with its *Object* :

Servio regnante, while Servius reigned, or in the reign of Servius (lit. Servius reigning). Duce Fabio, under the command of Fabius (lit. Fabius being commander).

Sometimes, as in the last example, a word denoting the *doer* of an action can be best rendered by the word which denotes the *thing done*. Thus, instead of *commander, consul, king*, we have *command, consulship, reign*.

Subjunctive.

XXIV. This may be rendered as follows:

1. With the *Potential* signs, *may, can, might, could, would, should* (485):

Forsitan quaerātis, Perhaps you may inquire. Hoc nemo dixērit, No one would say this.

2. By the English Indicative. This is generally the best rendering

1) In clauses denoting Cause, or Time and Cause (517, 521):

Quum vita metus plena sit, since life is full of fear. Quum Romam venisset, when he had come to Rome.

2) In Indirect Questions (525):

Quaeritur, cur dissentiant, It is asked why they disagree.

3) In the Subjunctive by Attraction (527):

Vereor, ne, dum minuere velim laborem, augeam, I fear I shall increase the labor, while I wish to diminish it.

4) In the Subordinate Clauses of Indirect Discourse (531):

Hippias gloriatus est, anulum quem haberet se sua manu confecisse, Hippias boasted that he had made with his own hand the ring which he wore (had).

5) In Relative Clauses defining indefinite antecedents, and sometimes in clauses denoting result (501, 494, 495):

Sunt qui putent, there are some who think. Ita vixit ut Atheniensibus esset carissimus, He so lived, that he was very dear to the Athenians.

6) Sometimes in Conditional and Concessive clauses, and in clauses with *Quin* and *Quominus* (510, 515, 498, 499):

Dum metuant, if only (provided) they fear. Si voluisset, dimicasset, If he had wished, he would have fought. Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Though the strength fails, still the will should be approved. Adest nemo, quin videat, There is no one present who does not see.

3. By the Infinitive. This is often the best rendering

1) In Relative Clauses denoting Result: hence after *dignas, indignas, idoneus, aptus*, etc. (501):

Non is sum qui his utar, I am not such a one as to use (he who may use) these things. Fabulae dignae sunt, quae legantur, The fables are worthy to be read (which, or that they, should be read).

2) Sometimes in Relative Clauses denoting Purpose, and other clauses denoting Result (500, 494):

Decemviri creati sunt qui leges scriberent, Decemvirs were appointed to prepare the laws (who should prepare).

Infinitive.

XXV. The Infinitive has a much more extensive use in Latin than in English. The following points require notice (539 ff.).

1. The Infinitive with a Subject is rendered by a *Finite* verb with *that*:

Dixit se regem vidisse, He said that he had seen the king.

2. The Historical Infinitive (545, 1) is rendered by the Imperfect Indicative:

Iram pater dissimulare, The father concealed his anger.

3. The Infinitive is sometimes best rendered by a *Participial noun* with *of*, *with*, etc.

Insimulatur mysteria violasse, He is accused of having violated the mysteries.

Miscellaneous Idioms.

XXVI. The following Miscellaneous Idioms are added:

1. *Certiorum facere* should be rendered, *to inform*, and *certior fieri*, *to be informed*:

Caesar certior factus est, Caesar was informed.

2. *Inter se*, lit. *between themselves*, is often best rendered, *from each other*, *to each other*, *together*.

Omnes inter se differunt, They all differ from each other.

3. *Ne—quidem*, with one or more words between the parts, should be rendered, *not even*; or *even—not*:

Ne nomen quidem, not even the name.

4. When two or more verbs stand together in the same compound tense, the copula (*sum*) is generally expressed only with the last, but in rendering, the copula should be expressed only with the first:

Captus et in vincula coniectus est, He was taken and thrown into chains.

5. *Quanto—tanto*, lit. *by as much as—by so much*, is often best rendered before comparatives, *the—the*:

Quanto diutius considĕro, tanto res vidĕtur obscurior, *the longer* (by as much as the longer) *I consider the subject, the more obscure* (by so much the more obscure) *does it appear*.

6. A Clause with *quomĭnus*, by which, or that, the less, may generally be rendered by a *Clause* with *that*, by the *Infinitive*, or by a *Participial noun* with *from*.

Per eum stetit quomĭnus dimicarĕtur, *It was owing to him* (stood through him) *that the engagement was not made*. Non recusavit quomĭnus poenam subiret, *He did not refuse to submit to punishment*. Regem impediit quomĭnus pugnaret, *He prevented the king from fighting*.

NOTES.

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

For Explanation of References, see page ix.

- | | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 1. Ala. As the Latin has no article, a noun may, according to the connection in which it is used, be translated (1) without the article; as, <i>ala</i> , wing; (2) with the indefinite article <i>a</i> , or <i>an</i> ; as, <i>ala</i> , a wing; (3) with the definite article <i>the</i> ; as, <i>ala</i> , the wing. | 1 |
| 4, 23. Post Remuli mortem. For the position of the preposition, see 602, II. 3. | 3 |
| 7. Servus bonus. In Latin the adjective generally follows its noun, as in this example, though sometimes it precedes it, as in English. When emphatic the adjective is placed before its noun; as, <i>vera amicitia</i> (7, 25). See Grammar, 598; 598, 2. | |
| 11, 18. Leges . . . sunt, <i>let the laws be</i> , etc. The third person of the Future Imperative is often best rendered by <i>let</i> , instead of <i>shall</i> . | 5 |
| 13, 28. Omnium. This agrees with <i>militum</i> . | |
| 19, 2. Consul. See note on " <i>Consules</i> " (169).—4. Vini deus. The ancient Romans recognized a great number of gods and goddesses. Almost every object in nature was under the special care of some one of these fabulous deities. Bacchus presided over the cultivation of the vine, and was the god of festivity.—6. Testis temporum, <i>the witness of times</i> , i. e. competent to testify in regard to them. <i>Tempora</i> , <i>times</i> , involves events.— Habetur, <i>is regarded</i> .—9. Evaserat; from <i>evado</i> . | 9 |
| 20, 1. Expulsus est; from <i>expello</i> .—2. Regis pater. <i>Regis</i> refers to Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome.—6. Didit; from <i>disco</i> .—7. Dictator. See note on " <i>Cum honore dictatoris</i> " (178).— Voverat; from <i>voveo</i> .—8. Interfecerunt; from <i>interficio</i> . | |
| 21, 5. Malorum. This depends upon <i>mater</i> . | 10 |
| 22, 6. Perdidi; from <i>perdo</i> . | |
| 23, 6. Fecit, <i>lit, made;</i> render <i>composed</i> , or <i>wrote</i> .—8. Condidit; from <i>condo</i> .—12. Vixerunt; from <i>vivo</i> .—16. Luxerunt; from | |

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- 11** *lugeo*.—20. *Sum praetervectus*; from *praetervēho*.—21. *Transierunt*; from *transeo*. See 295, 3.
- 24, 5. *Nutricum . . . Siciliam*. The ancient Romans annually received large supplies of grain from Sicily. Hence the epithets here applied to it.
- 25, 3. *Bellī*; construe with *artem*, the art of war.—9. *Edoctus fuerat*; from *edocēo*.—10. *Petierunt*; from *peto*: See 234, 276, III.
- 12** —13. *Iberum traduxit*. This was at the beginning of the second Punic war, 218 B. C. The Ebro was the boundary between the Roman and the Carthaginian possessions in Spain.—*Traduxit*; from *tradūco*.—14. *Transducti sunt*; from *transdūco*.
- 26, 3. *Bestiolae*. This refers to the insect known as the *ephemeran*.—4. *Natus*; from *nascor*.—6. *Exstraxerunt*; from *exstruo*.—7. *Longes quaterna cubita*, each four cubits long. *Quaterna* is a distributive. See 174, 2, 1).
- 27, 2. *Rediit*; from *redeo*, 295, 3.—3. *Concessit*; from *concedo*.—4. *Numerum*, quantity. The word generally means *number*.—*Misit*; from *mitto*.—8. *Ibo*; from *eo*, 295.
- 13** 28, 3. *Suffusa*; Participle from *suffundo*, agreeing with *Venus*.—4. *Ictus*; from *ico*.—*Cecidit*; from *cado*.—5. *Incensus est*; from *incendo*.
- 29, 3. *Videt*, sees it. The object is the pronoun understood, referring to *conjuratiōnem*.
- 30, 9. *Non dat*, does not allow; lit. give.—10. *Omnes*. This agrees with *nos* implied in *damus*.
- 14** 31, 6. *Persuasit*; from *persuadeo*.—8. *Pepercerunt*; from *parco*.—32, 1. *Affuit*; from *adsum*. For the assimilation of *d* before *f*, see 338, 1, *ad*.—2. *Adiunxit*; from *adjungo*.—3. *Singulorum*, of individuals; it depends upon *salūti*.—5. *Terrorem iniecit*, he struck terror into, i. e. inspired with terror; lit. threw terror into.—*Iniecit*; from *injicio*.—6. *Pugnae . . . Salminem*. This was the famous victory gained, 480 B. C., by the Greeks over the Persians.
- 15** 35, 2. *Hic*, here.—*Mihi*, to my surprise.
- 36, 10. *Delegerunt*; from *deligo*.
- 37, 2. *Tuae litterae*, your letter. This is the common meaning of the plural of this word.—5. *Notus*; Participle from *nosco*, used adjectively, 575.
- 38, 1. *Esto*, let there be.
- 16** 39, 4. *Erat*, it was.—I. 2. *Sustinuerunt*; from *sustineo*.—4. *Ventorum pater*. *Aeolus* is meant: he was the god of the winds, and ruled them at pleasure.—5. *Singulorum facultates*, the resources of individuals. See 441, 1.—IV. 1. *Tarquinius*. *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last king of Rome, is meant.—3. *Dederunt*; from *dedo*.—V. 2.

Sonat, lit. *sounds*; here *expresses, means*.—**Vox voluptatis**, the word **17**
pleasure; lit. *the word of pleasure*.—5. **Exhorruit**; from *exhorresco*.

40, 3. **Famae mendacia**, the falsehoods of report, i. e. the falsehoods
 circulated by report.—8. **Nescium fingit**. Socrates, one of the most
 eminent philosophers of antiquity, had such a contempt for all pedantry
 and conceit of knowledge, that he claimed to know only one thing;
viz., that he knew nothing.

41, 1. **Pœna**; supply *est*, 460, 2.—3. **Fuit**, *was*, i. e. consisted of.
 —4. **Erat semui**; supply *man* in rendering.—6. **Senescentis**; sup- **18**
 ply *ædatis* from the preceding clause.—12. **Ceteri**; supply *vendunt*.

42, 7. **Suorum**, his own, i. e. faults (*vitiūrum*).

43, 9. **Hujus**; belongs to *gloriae*. **19**

44, I. 1. **Cato**; supply *magnus habebatur* from preceding clause.
 —II. 1. **Res . . . constituit**, managed the affairs, etc. He was gov-
 ernor of the Chersonesus.—III. 7. **Pisces**; supply *capiuntur*.— **20**
 IV. 3. **Sacra**, sacred rites. King Numa was the reputed founder of the
 early religious institutions of Rome.

45, 3. **Viginti talentis**, twenty talents, more than \$20,000, a high
 price for an oration, but the purchaser was a wealthy king, and the au-
 thor one of the most finished of the Attic orators.—**Vendidit**; from
vendo.

46, 1. **Aurum**; supply *vilius est* from the preceding clause.—10.
Adversam; supply *fortūnam*.—11. **Virtutis**, that of virtue. It de- **21**
 pends upon *sitis* understood.

47, 2. **Major**; lit. *greater*; render *older*.—3. **Caesaris**; supply
castris.

48, I. 5. **Functus sum**; from *fungor*.—III. 9. **Hectora . . .** **22**
Achilles. These were the two most eminent warriors in the Trojan war;
 the former a Trojan, the latter a Greek.

49, 2. **Gesta sunt**; from *gero*.—3. **Vixit**; from *vivo*.—5. **Tra-**
ject; from *trajicio*.—6. **Fabridius, Aristides**. They were both dis-
 tinguished for rare integrity and uprightness. The latter was surnamed
the Just. With *Fabridius* supply *fuit*.—7. **Mortuus est**; from *morior*.
 —12. **Timotheus**; supply *vixit*.

50, 7. **Destiterunt**; from *desisto*.—11. **Expulsus est**; from *ex-* **23**
pello.—13. **Bello Persico**, in the Persian war, i. e. the war with Per-
 sia. Themistocles gained the celebrated victory of Salamis, 480 B. C.

51, 4. **Qua nocte—eadem=eādem nocte, quā**, on the same night in
 which. The antecedent *nocte* is incorporated into the relative clause
 according to 445, 9.—**Dianæ . . . templum**. This temple of Diana
 at Ephesus in Ionia was celebrated for its beauty and magnificence.—

9. **Condita erat**; from *condo*.

52, 2. **Conjuxit**; from *conjungo*. **24**

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- 24** 53, 1. *Quidam*, some, i. e. some persons.—*Non re*, not in reality.
—5. *Par*; agrees with *Ancus*.
54, 1. *Cognate*; from *cognosco*.—4. *Excepta*; from *excipio*.—
6. *Natus est*; from *nascor*.—*Cicero* . . . *consulibus*; XXIII.
See also notes on "*Consules*" (169) and "*Duillio*" (185).
- 25** 55, I. 1. *Ad summam senectutem*, till extreme old age.—5. *Vicit*;
from *vinco*.—6. *Fusae sunt*; from *fundo*.—8. *Erga parentes, pietas=justitia erga parentes pietas dicitur*.—II. 4. *Africanus*; so called
because of his great victory at Zama in Africa.—5. *Ex viro*, i. e. from
the word *vir*, man.—6. *Floruit*; from *floresco*, 281, I. 1.—8. *Dedit*;
from *do*.—III. 2. *Divisa est*; from *divido*.—4. *Progressi sunt*;
from *progredior*.—5. *Est, there is*.—*Sub pallio sordide*,
under a soiled coat, i. e. in the poor man, among the poor.
- 26** 56, 5. *Ab omni parte*; lit. from every part; render, in all respects.
—6. *Candidit*; from *condo*.—9. *Dives*. This is a predicate adjective:
is born rich.—11. *Dissimilima natura*, very dissimilar (things)
by nature.
57, 2. *Ad quas res, in his=in iis rebus, ad quas, in those things for which*.
See note on "*Qua nocte, eadem*" (51, 4).
- 27** 58, 2. *Tua*; supply *delectant*.—3. *Amicum*, a friend, i. e. my friend;
possessive omitted according to 447.—5. *Consumpsi*; from *consumo*.
60, 1. *Deus est, there is a God*.—*Temporum, of the seasons*.—
Rerum, of events.—2. *Mala*; construe with *carmina*.—3. *Honestatis*;
depends upon *regula* understood, 397, 1, (3).—4. *Dominus*;
supply *erat*.
62, 1. *Meorum, of my friends*, lit. of my, or mine.—2. *Agnovit*;
from *agnosco*.—3. *Si quisquam*; supply *sapiens fuit*.—5. *Optimum quidque*,
lit. every best thing; render, all the best things, whatever is best,
or the best thing ever, 458, 1.—6. *Perdidit*; from *perdo*.
- 28** 63, 3. *Peperi*; from *pario*, 280.—5. *Delati sunt*; from *defero*,
292, 2.—6. *Exercitum, his army*. Observe the omission of the possessive,
447.—7. *Exstinctum est*; from *extinguo*, to put out, extinguish,
applicable to a light. The language is figurative; the beautiful city
of Corinth is represented as a light, *lumen*.
64, 3. *Victoria*; supply *venit*.
65, 4. *Consules*; supply *bini creabantur* from the next clause.—
Bial, two by two, i. e. two each year, distributive, 174, 2.
- 29** 66, 1. *Perspexero*; from *perspicio*.
67, 1. *Ubi primum, when first*, i. e. as soon as.—2. *Cum Graecis Latina*,
lit. Latin things with Greek things; render, Latin studies with Greek
studies.—*Conjuxi*; from *conjungo*.—4. *Lycurgi leges*.
Lycurgus was the great Spartan law-giver. His laws contributed much

to the prosperity and greatness of Sparta.—6. **Aurocerum annulorum.** 29
The wearing of gold rings was one of the special privileges of senators and knights.—**Detraxerat**; from *detrahō*.

68, 3. **Nonnulli**, *not none*, i. e. some, 585, 1.—**Casus**; *casu* with the interrogative enclitic *ne* appended.—**Sit effectus**; from *efficio*.—
4. **Quaesivit**; from *quaero*.—**Salvasse . . . clipeus**. This was his question when mortally wounded at Mantinea. Ancient warriors took special pride in preserving their shields.—5. **Easent fusi**; from *fundo*.—6. **In causis**, *in suits at law*.

69, 3. **Redires**; from *redeo*.

30

70, 7. **Tanquam parva**, *as small*, i. e. unimportant.

71, 1. **Abduxerunt**; from *abduco*.—**Cincinnatus**. Cincinnatus, who was thus summoned from the plough to the dictatorship in an hour of great national peril, acted with such remarkable promptness and energy, that in a few days he conquered the enemy, entered Rome in triumph, and was rewarded with a golden crown. He then quietly resigned his dictatorship and returned to his farm.—**Dictator**. See note on "*Cum honore dictatoris*" (178).—2. **Patris**, *of his father*, i. e. the Sun. The story is, that he asked his father, the sun, for the use of his chariot for a day, but that he found himself unable to manage the fiery steeds.—5. **Decrevit**; from *decerno*.—**Ut consul . . . ne . . . caperet**. This was the usual formula by which a Roman citizen might be clothed with the power of dictator.

72, 1. **Ut . . . diligamus**; XXIV. 2, 5).—4. **Senserit**; from 31
sentio.

73, 2. **Quin . . . abeam**; XXIV. 2, 6).—4. **Quominus sit**; lit. *by which, or that, the less God should be*; render, *that God should be, or God from being*, XXVI. 6.

74, 1. **Qui sustineret**, lit. *who should sustain*; render, *to sustain*, XXIV. 3.—4. **Quod . . . possit**; XXIV. 2, 5).—6. **Inventi sunt**; from *invenio*.

75, 1. **Dum metuant**; XXIV. 2, 6).

77, 4. **Nisi in litteris**, *if not in letters*, i. e. in literary pursuits, 32
dies.—5. **Non . . . senatum**. *Senatus, senate*, is derived from *senex*, and meant originally an assembly of old men.

78, 2. **Constiterit**; from *consisto*.—4. **Qui . . . attigissem**, *though I had commenced (touched) Greek studies (letters)*; XXIV. 2, 6).—
Attigissem; from *attingo*.

80, 1. **Quum . . . sit**; XXIV. 2, 1).—2. **Necesse est**. The subject is the clause, *Deum . . . majora*. Hence *necesse* is neuter, 33
438, 3; 35, III. 2.—**Deum . . . habere**; XXV. 1.—**Hac habere majora**, lit. *to have these greater*, i. e. in a higher degree.—4. **Suo . . . toto . . . non viderit**. As the term of the consular office was a year,

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33 this seems a very remarkable statement. But the truth is, Caninius was appointed only to fill a vacancy of a few hours at the very end of the consular year. Hence the remark is only a playful one.

81, 1. *Malorum*, of evils; from *malum*.—*Quod . . . capiuntur*; XXIV. 2, 1). The Subjunctive implies that the reason is assigned on Plato's authority.—*Pleces*; supply *capiantur*.—2. *Latine*, in Latin.—3. *Redierim*; from *redeo*, 295, 3.

82, 1. *Dum . . . convenirent*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Ad horam nonam*, till the ninth hour, i. e. till 3 P. M. For the divisions of the Roman day, see 711.—2. *Qulevere*; from *quiesco*.—3. *Vocem . . . excitant*. The immense audiences before which the ancient tragedians acted, rendered this precaution quite indispensable.

83, 1. *Quantas . . . habeat*; XXIV. 2, 2).—2. *Tantum*, only.—4. *Qui . . . videant*; XXIV. 3, 2).—*Quas in partes*, lit. into what parts; render, in what direction.—6. *Unus*, one, viz. Demosthenes.—7. *Est*. The subject is the clause, *qualis res . . . sit*, 555.

34 thenes.—7. *Est*. The subject is the clause, *qualis res . . . sit*, 555.

84, 1. *Ut . . . servem*, that I should keep myself neutral, i. e. in respect to the civil wars.—2. *Quas cognovisset*. XXIV. 2, 3).—*Cognovisset*; for *cognovisset*, 284, 2.—3. *Jussit*; from *jubeo*, 269.—*Quae*; refers to *naves*, as its antecedent.—5. *Ut—videar*; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Vixisse*; from *vivo*.

85, 1. *Quod scirent*; XXIV. 2, 4).—2. *Bestiolas*. Reference is here made to the insect known as the *ephemeran*.—3. *Respondit*; from *respondeo*.—*Sibi, suas*. Here *sibi* refers to Caesar, the subject of the subordinate clause, while *suas* refers to Ariovistus, the subject of the principal clause. See 449, II.—*Vicissent*; from *vinco*.—4. *Si . . . esset . . . fuisset*. In the *direct* discourse, this would have the Imperfect Subjunctive in both clauses, the third form of the conditional sentence (510). For changes in the *conclusion*, see 533, 2, 2).—*Ille, he*, i. e. Caesar.—*A se, from himself*, i. e. Ariovistus.—5. *Egit*;

35 from *ago*, treated, argued.—*Reminisceretur*. In the *direct* discourse, this would have been in the Imperative: hence the Subjunctive here according to 530, II.

86, 2. *Patres conscripti*, conscript fathers, often used in addressing the Roman senate.—5. *Dormiant*; supply pronoun referring to *virtutes*, they.—6. *Santo*, let them be.—8. *Militiae summum jus*, the supreme control of military affairs.—*Parento*; supply pronoun, referring to *consules*.—9. *Te*; subject of *esse*.—10. *Quam primum*, as soon as possible, 444, 8.

36 87, 4. *Positam esse*; from *pono*.—5. *Traditum est*; from *trado*.—7. *Cupidum*; Acc. Masc. Sing. agreeing with *aliquem*, any one, the omitted subject of *esse*.—9. *Suis rebus*; with one's own things. *Suis* refers to the omitted subject of *esse*.—*Sunt*; agrees by attraction with

Pred. Nom. *divitiæ*, instead of the subject clause, 462.—11. **Lycurgi temporibus.** This was in the ninth century B. C.—14. **Inventas esse;** from *invenio*.—16. **Amare;** supply *est*.—17. **Minima;** the smallest, i. e. the smallest evils (*mala*).

88, 4. **Græce loqui,** to speak in Greek.—**Latine;** supply *loqui*.—6. **Didicerunt;** from *disco*.—18. **Esse;** supply *bonus*.

89, 3. **Videre . . . caperet.** This was the duty, or business, *negotium*, assigned to Postumius. The language is the usual form of decree by which the Dictator was clothed with extraordinary power, in order to save the state. See note on "*Cum honore dictatoris*" (178). Postumius was Dictator.—4. **Sumpsisse;** from *sumo*.—6. **Tene;** the pronoun *te* with the enclitic *ne*.—**Tene hoc dicere,** that you should say this, or is it possible that you say this?—7. **Adcene;** *adeo* and *ne*.

90, 3. **Inter nos;** lit. between ourselves; render, with each other.—4. **Accedit quod;** lit. it is added that, i. e. there is the additional fact that.

91, 1. **Tu;** subject of *responsurus sis*.—2. **Parvenissentne;** *pervenissent* and *ne*.—3. **Mel;** subject of *esse* understood.—5. **Interfuisset;** from *intersum*.

92, 3. **Discendi;** supply *facultatem*, 397, 1, (3).—4. **Audiendi;** supply *occasio*.—7. **Platonis audiendi,** of hearing Plato; lit. of Plato to be heard. *Platonis* depends upon *studiosus*, while the gerundive *audiendi* agrees with it, 562.—9. **Quid audierim,** what I have heard.

93, 3. **Sacerdotibus creandis;** lit. to priests to be appointed; render, to the appointment of priests, 580.—**Adjecit;** from *adjicio*.—6. **Nonnulli,** some, 585, 1.

94, 1. **Ad intelligendum;** lit. to understanding; render, to understand.—**Est natus;** from *nascor*, lit. has been born; render, is born, 471, 3.—4. **Ad cognoscendas . . . leges;** lit. to the laws to be learned; render, to learn, or study the laws, etc.—**Lycurgi leges.** The laws of Lycurgus, the great law-giver of Sparta, were very famous in antiquity.—6. **Catilina . . . conjuravit.** This iniquitous conspiracy was formed during the consulship of the orator Cicero, 68 B. C., by whom it was fortunately discovered and defeated.

95, 1. **Nihil agendo,** by doing nothing.

96, 2. **Concessit;** from *concedo*.—3. **Defensum;** from *defendo*.—5. **Facies;** the object is *id*, the omitted antecedent of *quod*.—6. **Cognitu;** from *cognosco*.—**Oratio;** supply *jucunda est* from the preceding clause.

97, 2. **Hippias.** He had once been tyrant of Athens, but having been driven from the throne, he repaired to the Persian court and espoused the Persian cause.—**Cecidit;** from *cado*.—3. **Pinxit;** from *pingo*.—**Templo . . . Dianæ.** See note on the same, (51, 4).

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- 39 —5. *Terra mutata*; lit. *earth, or land, having been changed*; render, *change of country*, 580.—6. *Expulsus*; from *expello*.—7. *Factus*; from *facio*, Pass. *fit*.—*Subegit*; from *subigo*.—8. *Vincta*; from *vincio*.—9. *Regibus exactis*; lit. *the kings having been expelled*; render, *when, or after, the kings were expelled*, 431, 2, (1). This refers to the overthrow of the regal form of government at Rome by the banishment of Tarquin, 510 B. C. See below (167, 168).—
- 40 12. *Empta*; from *emo*.—13. *Diapsi sunt*; from *dilabor*.
 98, 3. *Secunda*; *prosperous things*, i. e. prosperity.
 99, 2. *In bonis rebus*; lit. *in good things*; render, *among good things*, i. e. as blessings.—4. *Eripi, surripi*. *Eripio* means to *tear away forcibly*; *surripio*, to *take away stealthily*.

•
FABLES.

- 41 100. *Præterea*; Dative Sing. Part. of *prætereo*, 296, 3.—*Inquit*; the object is the clause, or sentence, "*Non . . . maledixit*," 357, 1.
 101. *Orto*; from *orior*.—*Quantum boni*, lit. *how much of a good thing*; render, *how much good*, 396, 2, 3). Both adjectives are here used substantively, 441, 2.
- 42 102. *Cœpit, she* (the woman) *began*.—*Illam, that she*, i. e. the hen.—*Minores*; supply *divitias*.—*Perdidit*; from *perdo*.
 103. *Deprehensus*; from *deprehendo*.—*Mehercule*; lit. *by Hercules*; render, *indeed*, 589, 590.
 104. *Subsistit*; from *subsilio*.—*Si . . . posset*; *if perchance she might be able*, i. e. to ascertain whether she might, a dependent question, 525, 1.—*Acerbae sunt*; *they are sour*, agreeing with *uvæ* understood.—*Repertas*; from *reperio*.—*Quæ*; depends upon *assèqui*.—*Quæ . . . desperant*; XXIV. 2, 5).
105. *Inhaeserat*; from *inhaereo*.—*Qui extrahat*; lit. *who may remove it*; render, *that he may remove it, or to remove it*, XXIV. 3, 2).—*Hec, this*, i. e. the removal of the bone.—*Quum . . . postularet*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Videtur*; the subject is the clause, *quod . . . extraxisti*.—*Extraxisti*; from *extrahō*.
- 43 106. *Propter hoc ipsum*, *on account of this very thing, or for this very reason*.—*Quum, though*.—*Eos*; supply *esse puniendos*.
 107. *Quum . . . sentiret*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Ut fieri solet*, *as is wont to happen*. *Solet* is used impersonally.—*Quibus allatis, which*

having been brought, i. e. when these were brought, 481, 2.—**Quibus**; 43 see 453.—**Allatis**; from *affero*, 292, 2.—**Quod**; which, or this, i. e. the breaking of the bundle of rods; it refers to the clause, *ut . . . frangerent*.—**Imbecillis**; supply *res esset* from the preceding clause.

108. **Quomodo**, how, i. e. to determine how.—**Propositis**; from *propono*.—**Posse**; depends upon a verb of saying understood; for 44 thus, they said, they would be able, etc., 530, 1.—**Nemo repertus est**, no one was found, i. e. who would do it.—**Repertus est**; from *reperio*.

109. **Unus**; supply *residebat*.—**Orta**; from *orior*.—**Quum . . . desperarent**, while all despaired, etc., 518, II.—**Interrogat**. The two objects are *gubernatorem*, and the clause, *utram . . . existimaret*, 374, 4.—**Submersum iri**; Fut. Pass. Infin. of *submergo*, would be submerged, would go down.—**Proram**. The full form would be: *Proram prius submersum iri existimo*.—**Ille**; supply *dixit*, 387, 3.—**Quum . . . sim**; XXIV. 2, 1).—**Adspecturus sim**; from *adspicio*.

110. **Illa**, she, i. e. the tortoise.—**Se vulnerem facere**, to make her winged, i. e. to teach her to fly.—**Arreptam**; from *arripio*, agrees with *illam*: the eagle carried her, seized in his talons=seized her in his talons and carried her; XX. 5; 579.—**Sustulit**; from *tollo*.—**In sublime**, on high.

111. **Iunxerant**; from *jungo*.—**Ovis**; supply *et* before this word. 45 **Prima**; supply *pars*.—**Quartam**; supply *partem*, the object of *arrogare*.—**Habiturum**; supply *esse*, 545, 3.

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112. **Sciebam . . . mortalem**; object of *dixisse*, 357, I.—**Genisse**; from *gigno*.—**Mortalem**; agrees with *eum* understood.

113. **Quod**, that which. The full form would be, *Deus est id quod*, etc.

114. **Se ipsum nosse**; supply *difficile est*.—**Nosse**; for *novisse*.

115. **Spes**; supply *communis est*, etc.—**Qui**; supply *habent*.

116. **Dens**; supply *est*, etc.

117. **In pompa**. In the sacred processions, so common at the religious festivals at Athens, the consecrated vessels of gold and silver were often displayed. 46

118. **Scire . . . nihil**. See note on "*Nescium fingit*" (40, 8).

119. **Scipio Africanus**. This is the celebrated Roman general who conquered Hannibal at Zama. See below (196) and note on "*Africanus*" (196).—**Antequam . . . precatus esset**; XXIV. 2, 1).

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- 46** 120. *Gentis Corneliae*. This was the *gens* to which Scipio belonged. — *Jussit*; from *jubeo*. — *Res gestas*, lit. *things done*, i. e. deeds, achievements. *Gestas*, participle from *gero*.
121. *Plus esse, that it, i. e. the talent, was more*. — *Quod, that which* ; *id*.
122. *Se . . . habere, that he had thirty years, i. e. was thirty years old*.
123. *Quae conarentur* ; XXIV. 2, 4). — *Quaesiverant* ; from *quaero*.
- 47** 124. *Scriptisset* ; from *scribo*. — *Cape* ; supply *ea*, them, i. e. arms (*arma*).
125. *Quum . . . dixisset* ; XXIV. 2, 1). — *Nos* ; supply *sumus*.
126. *Prae . . . multitudine, because of the multitude*.
127. *Est propositum* ; from *propono*.
128. *Solon* ; the great law-giver of Athens. — *Cur . . . constituisset* ; XXIV. 2, 2).
129. *Sapientem* ; this agrees with *rem*, and *stultam*, with *rem* understood. — *Sapiens* ; supply *es*.
130. *Quos* ; *those which* ; supply *eos*.
- 48** 131. *Ipsa* ; refers to *Cornelia*. — *Traxit* ; from *traho* ; *detained*. — *Donec . . . redirent* ; XXIV. 2, 1). — *Haec, these*, i. e. the children. It is attracted from *hi* to *haec*, to agree with the Pred. Noun, *ornamenta*, 445, 4.
132. *Ferunt, they report, say*. For the omission of the subject, see 460, 2. — *Oblivioniis* ; supply *artem*. — *Quae, those things which* ; supply *ea*.
133. *Bono viro pauperi*, lit. *to a good poor man* ; render, *to a good man who was poor*, 442. — *Milui probato diviti* ; *to one less upright, who was rich*. — *Filiam* ; *a daughter*, not *his daughter*. — *Virum*. *Vir* means *man* in the noblest sense of the word, *the true man*. — *Quae* ; supply *egeat*.
134. *Achilles, Homerus*. The former is the hero of the *Iliad*, the latter, its author. — *Olympico certamine, the Olympic contest*. The Olympic Games were celebrated once in four years at Olympia in Elis, and were the most famous games in Greece. To be crowned victor at these games was a coveted honor, while the herald had but an humble office.
135. *Profectus* ; from *proficiscor*. — *Quum videret* ; XXIV. 2, 1). — *Egrederetur* ; from *egredior*.
- 49** 136. *Tyrannorum dominatione*. This refers to the oppressive rule of the *Thirty Tyrants* appointed over Athens by the Spartans. See below (228). The city was liberated from them by the heroism of *Thrasylbulus*. — *Quantas gratias, tantas=tantas gratias, quantas*.

137. **Proposuit**; from *propono*.—**Qui invenisset**, *who should discover*. The Pluperfect is explained by the fact that the discovery must *precede* the giving of the reward.

138. **Id**, *that*, i. e. what he intended to do.

139. **Is**, *he*, i. e. the friend.—**Per . . . indignationem**, *with (lit. through) the greatest indignation*.—**Quid mihi tua**; supply *opus est amicitia* from the preceding question. *Tua* agrees with *amicitia* to be thus supplied.

140. **Philippe**. This is Philip, king of Macedonia.

141. **Titus amor . . . humani**. Titus was the most beloved of the Roman Emperors.—**Quod nihil praestitisset**, *that he had rendered no service*. The Subjunctive implies that this fact was the reason which the writer would give on the authority of Titus for the exclamation, *Amici . . . perdidit*. See 520, II.—**Praestitisset**; from *praesto*.—**Edidit**; from *edo*.

142. **Cecidisse**; from *cado*.—**Cognovit**; from *cognosco*.—**Coronam**. Crowns, or wreaths, were often worn by the ancient Romans on sacred and festive occasions.—**Deposuit**; from *depono*.—**Voluptatem**; depends upon *sentire*.

143. **In lud. Ol. Victores**. See note on "*Olympico certamine*" (134).—**Affectus est**; from *afficio*.—**Stadio**, *race-course*. Races formed a prominent feature in the Olympic contests.

144. **Progressus**; from *progredior*.—**Fabulas**, *fables*; here *tragedies*.—**Ut . . . deceret**. This implies that he aimed to *instruct*, rather than to *please* the people.

145. **Praesidibus**, *the presidents, or governors*, i. e. of the provinces. **Praesidibus** depends upon *rescripsit*.—**Onerandas**; supply *esse*.

146. **Vicem eorum**, *their fate*.—**Hectorem**, *Hector*, the most famous Trojan warrior.—**Effluxerant**; this agrees with *anni*.—**Plus quam mille**, *more than a thousand years*. *Plus*, when thus introduced, has no effect upon the construction; otherwise we might expect the verb *effluxerant* to be put in the singular. See 417, 3.

147. **Quaesivisset**; from *quaero*.—**Idem**, *the same thing*, i. e. the same question.—**Petivit**, *he*, i. e. Simonides, *asked*. *Duplicaret* below has the same subject.—**Quanto diutius—tanto obscurior**, *the longer—the more obscure*. *Quanto—tanto*, lit. *by as much as—by so much*, is often best rendered before comparatives, *the—the*, XXVI. 5.

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52 148. *In Italianum*. What construction would be used with the name of a town? 379.—*Janiculum*: a hill on the west side of the Tiber, not one of the seven hills of Rome, though included within the wall built by Aurelian in the third century.

149. *Troja . . . eversa est*. This refers to the famous Trojan war, said to have taken place in the twelfth century B. C.—*Eversa est*; from *everto*.—*Hinc, hence*, i. e. from Troy.—*Pepererat*; from *parco*.—*El benigne recepto . . . dedit*, lit. gave to him kindly received: render, received him kindly and gave, 379.—*Lavinium*; a town in Latium a few miles south of Rome.

53 150. *Monte Albano*. Mount Albanus is about 16 miles southeast of Rome.—*Eum, him*, i. e. Ascanius.—*Genitus erat*; from *gigno*.—*Ejus*. For whom does this pronoun stand?

151. *Minor natu*; lit. smaller in respect to birth, or age: render, younger.—*Bona*, lit. good things=goods, property.

152. *Vestalem virginem*. The *Vestal Virgins* were the priestesses of the goddess Vesta: they ministered in her temple, and, by turns, watched the perpetual fire upon her altars night and day. They were bound by an oath of chastity, whose violation was punished by death.—*Vire*; indirect object after *nubere*, to marry—to veil one's self for, in allusion to the custom of the bride's wearing the veil at the marriage ceremony.—*Peperit*; from *pario*.—*Hoc, this*, i. e. the fact spoken of in the preceding sentence.—*Quum . . . comperisset*. XXIV. 2, 1).—*Comperisset*; from *comperio*.

153. *Effuderat*; from *effundo*.—*Quum . . . essent positi*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Essent positi*; from *pono*.—*Sileo*; supply *loco*.

54 154. *Sic, thus*, i. e. as explained above.—*Transegerant*; from *transigo*.—*Quum adolevisset . . . comperissent*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Adolevisset*; from *adolesco*.—*Quis*; subject of *fuisse* understood.—*Quae . . . fuisset*; XXIV. 2, 2).—*Aventino*; one of the seven hills of Rome. According to the best authority, Romulus founded his city not on the *Aventine* as here stated, but on the *Palatine*, which stands a little to the north of it.—*Quum . . . circumdaretur*, XXIV. 2, 1).

155. *Asylum*. This was a place of refuge where exiles and even criminals might obtain shelter and protection.—*Quum . . . venissent*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Inter ipsos ludos, in the midst of the very games*.

156. **Quum . . . appropinquarent**; XXIV. 2, 1).—**In Tarpelam** 54
. . . incederunt. *They fell in with, or met Tarpeia, etc.*—**Annulos**
. . . armillas. Rings and bracelets were often awarded to soldiers
 who had distinguished themselves in battle.

157. **Tarpelam.** This was one of the seven hills of Rome: it was 55
 also called **Capitolinus**. The Capitol was built upon it.—**Forum**
Romanum. This was an open space in the form of an irregular quad-
 rangule between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills. In this were held
 the great public meetings of the Roman people.—**In media caede, in**
the midst of the slaughter, 441, 6.—**Raptæ**; supply *mulieres*.—
Hinc . . . hinc, on the one side . . . on the other.—**Fœdus lict, made**
a compact. *Ico, lit. to strike*, has reference to striking and slaying the
 victim in ratification of treaties, compacts, etc.—**In urbem recepit,**
lit. received into the city: the meaning is, *he received them into full citi-*
zenship.

158. **Descripsit**; from *describo*.—**Quum . . . tum, not only**
. . . but also.—**Quum . . . lustraret**; XXIV. 2, 1). *Lustraret,*
reviewed, lit. purified, as there were certain ceremonies appointed for
 the review of a Roman army.—**Ortam**; from *orior*.—**Interfectum**;
 from *interficio*. Supply *case*.

159. **Interregnum.** This was the interval between the death of
 one king and the accession of his successor to the throne. In this in-
 stance the government was administered by the senate.—**Elapso**;
 from *elabor*.—**Natus**; from *nascor*.—**Gessit**; from *gero*.—**Ege-**
riac monitu . . . dicebat. This was the device of Numa to give sanc-
 tity to his institutions, as Egeria was a goddess.—**Morbo decessit, lit.**
died from disease, i. e. died a natural death.

160. **Successit**; from *succedo*.—**Praestiterat**; from *praesto*.— 56
Horatiorum et Curiatorum. After the necessary preparations for hos-
 tilities had been made both by the Albans and the Romans, and the
 two armies were already drawn up face to face, it was agreed to decide
 the question of supremacy by a combat between the three brothers, the
 Horatii, on the part of the Romans, and the three Curiatii, also broth-
 ers, on the part of the Albans. The Curiatii were all slain; one of
 the Horatii survived; his victory therefore decided the question in
 favor of Rome. See *Schmitz's Hist. Rome*.—**Perfidiam Metil Suffetil.**
Metius Suffetius, dictator of the Albans, having been summoned by the
 Romans to aid them against the Veientes, drew off his forces at the
 very moment of battle, and awaited the issue of the engagement. For
 this perfidy he was put to death, and Alba was razed to the ground.
 See *Schmitz's Hist. Rome*.—**Annis.** What is the common construc-
 tion for duration of time? 378.

161. **Nova ei moenia circumdedit.** The same thought may be ex-

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- 56** pressed thus: *Novis eam moenibus circumdedit*; in which *eam* is the direct object, and *moenibus*, the ablative of means. 384, II. 1.—**Morbo oblit.** Compare *morbo decessit* (159).
162. **Qui . . . Tarquinis accept.** He was called *Tarquinius* from the city *Tarquini* in Etruria, where he lived many years.
- 57** 163. **Minerum gentium**, supply *patres*, or *senatores*.—**Nec paucos**, lit. *nor a few*; render, *and not a few*.—**Ademptes**, from *adimo*.—**Triumphans, triumphing=in triumph.** The honor of entering Rome with an imposing triumphal procession was, in later times, often awarded to victorious generals.—**Capitolium.** The term Capitol was sometimes applied to the temple of Jupiter, and sometimes to the whole Capitoline Hill, including both the temple and the citadel.—**Per And. filios.** What is the usual construction for the agent after passive verbs? 414, 5.
164. **Genitus**; from *gigno*.—**Adolevisset**; from *adoleasco*.
165. **Tanaquil . . . dicens, regem . . . obedi-**ret. This was the device which Tanaquil, the widow of the murdered Tarquin, employed to place her son-in-law, Servius Tullius, upon the throne. Her success was complete.—**Dicens.** What is the direct object of this transitive participle? 550.—**Convalescet**; from *convalesco*.—**Montes tres.** The *Viminal*, *Esquiline*, and *Coelian* Hills are undoubtedly meant, though the *Coelian* was probably added under the reign of Ancus Marcius. The other four of the seven hills, the *Palatine*, *Capitoline*, *Quirinal*, and *Aventine*, were already occupied.—**Censum.** The census was taken every five years for the purpose of ascertaining the number of citizens, the amount of property, etc.—**In agris, in the fields**, i. e. in the country, or territory about Rome.
166. **Interfectus est**; from *interficio*.—**Quum . . . rediret**; XXIV. 2, 1).
167. **Cognomen . . . meruit**; he was called *Superbus*, because his character deserved the title.—**Moribus**; observe the difference of meaning between the singular and the plural, 182.
- 58** 168. **In exitium**, lit. *into the destruction*; render, *for the destruction*. What cases does *in* admit, and with what significations? 435, 1. **Ei, against him**, indirect object.
169. **Consules.** The consuls were joint presidents of the Roman Commonwealth, with all the power and most of the insignia of office which the kings had assumed.—**Annum**, *for one year*.—**Placuerat**, lit. *it had pleased, seemed good*; render, *it had been determined*.—**Tarquiniorum familia.** Collatinus belonged to this family. He was accordingly deprived of his office and went into exile.—**In ejus locum**, lit. *into his place*: here, by a difference of idiom, it must be rendered, *in his place*.

170. *Sese invicem*, lit. *themselves in turn*; render, *each other*.—**59**
Laxerant; from *lugeo*.—**Quinque consules**. One consul had been
 deprived of his office during the year, one had been slain in battle, and
 another had died.

171. *Horatius esset*. This achievement of Horatius Cocles,
 and that of Mucius Scaevola, mentioned below (172), became famous in
 the annals of Rome. They have been celebrated in prose and verse.
 See Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*.—*Donec . . . ruptus esset*,
 XXIV. 2, 1).—*Ad suos*, to his friends, companions.

172. *Castra*; observe difference of meaning between the singu-
 lar and the plural. 132.—*Scribam pro rege*. He mistook the secre-
 tary for the king.—*Terreret, endeavored to terrify*. 469, 1.—
Donec . . . consumpta esset. XXIV. 2, 1).—*Consenuit*; from **60**
consenesco.

173. *Exactus*; from *exigo*.—*Questus*; from *queror*.—*Quod*
. . . . exhaustretur; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Secessit*; from *secēdo*.—*Pa-*
tres, senators, see above (158).—*Qui . . . conciliaret*; XXIV. 3, 2).
 —*Tribuni plebis*. The tribunes were at first two in number, then
 five, and finally ten. Their persons were sacred and they were clothed
 with great power. They might at any time, by their power of *veto*, ar-
 rest the action of the magistrates, or even of the senate.

174. *Milliarium urbis*, lit. *milestone of the city*; render, *milestone*
from the city. The Roman roads were furnished with milestones mark-
 ing the distance from the city.

175. *Duce Fabio consule*, lit. *Fabius the consul (being) leader*; **61**
 render, *under the command of Fabius the consul*.—*Quum . . . vi-*
cissent, XXIV. 2, 1).—*Pellexissent*; from *pellicio*.—*Exorte*; from
exorior.—*Perierunt*; from *pereo*.—*Potuerat*; from *possum*.—
Prudenti cunctatione, by prudent delay. Fabius, in the second Punic
 war, deliberately adopted the policy of weakening Hannibal by *delay*, i. e.
 by not allowing him an engagement. His policy was entirely successful.

176. *In eo erant, ut . . . emerent*, *they were in this*, i. e. in such
 a condition, *that they would purchase*; the meaning is, *they were on the*
point of purchasing.

177. *Magnitudine*. What other case might have been used? 396, IV.
 —*Provocavit, challenged*.—*Hinc, hence*, i. e. from the fact of taking **62**
 the *torquis* and adorning himself with it. *Torquati* is derived from
torquis.

178. *Cum honore dictatoris, with the rank of dictator*. The dictator
 was appointed only in times of great danger, and was invested with al-
 most unlimited power for a period of six months.—*Magistro equitum*.
 This is the title of an officer always appointed in connection with the
 dictator, or by him.—*Occasionem nactus, taking advantage of a fa-*

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62 *vorabile opportunity.*—*Nactus*; from *nanciscor*.—*Capitis*, lit. of the head; render, to death.

179. *Post, afterwards.*—*Quid . . . putaret*; XXIV. 2, 2).—

63 *Respondit.* What is the direct object? 550.—*Dimittendes*; supply *esse*.—*Sub jugum.* The yoke was thus used as the symbol of submission and servitude; it consisted of a spear supported horizontally by two others placed in an upright position.

180. *Quia . . . fecissent.* If this reason had been given on the authority of the narrator, the indicative would have been used. The subjunctive implies that this was the reason then alleged for waging the war. See 520, II.—*Primum . . . transmarino hoste.* Their previous wars had been waged with various nations in Italy and Gaul.—*Quum . . . cepisset*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Quaecunque . . . agerentur*; XXIV. 2, 3).

181. *Auxille elephanterum.* The Romans had never before met elephants in battle, and indeed were unacquainted with the animal. The battle was fought in Lucania; accordingly the Romans called the elephants Lucanian oxen, *boves Lucae*.—*Per noctem*, during the night.—*Adversis vulneribus*, with wounds in front: it was a disgrace to receive a wound in the back.—*Etiā mortuos*, even in death.—*Ego . . . subigerem*; in apposition with *voce*.

182. *Perrexit*; from *pergo*.—*Octavo decimo.* What other form of this numeral is common? 174.—*De captivis redimendis*; lit. concerning captives to be ransomed: the meaning is, to treat concerning the ransoming of captives.—*Fabricium.* Fabricius was celebrated for his integrity. See note on "*Fabricius*" above (49, 6).—*Ut . . . promitteret*; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Contemptus est*; from *contemno*.

183. *Quum . . . teneretur*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Qui . . . preteret*, lit. who should seek: render, that he might ask, or to ask; XXIV. 3, 2).—*Ut Pyrrhus . . . obtineret.* This clause expresses the condition on which Cineas was to ask peace, and may accordingly be regarded as in apposition with *conditōne*. 495, 3.—*Ex Italia.* What construction would be used, if the name of a town should be substituted here? 421, II.—*Rediisset*; from *redeo*, 295, 3.—*Pyrrho*; indirect object of *respondit*; the direct object is the clause, *se regum patriam vidisse*. 550.—*Qualis . . . visa esset.* XXIV. 2, 2).

184. *Altero, second.*—*Interfecti*; supply *sunt*.—*Vinctum*; from *vincio*, bound, or in chains.—"*Ille . . . ab honestate . . . potest.*" This entire sentence, as a direct quotation, is the object of *dixisse*, 357, I.—*Ille est Fabricius qui.* *Fabricius* is that one who, i. e. the man, who.—*Honestate*; supply *averti potest*.—*A Tarento.* What is the common construction? 423, I.; 423, 1.—*Recessit*; from *recedo*.

65 185. *Post urbem conditam*, lit. after the city built; render, after the

building of the city, 580. Rome, the city here spoken of, is said to have been founded 753 B. C.—**Primum . . . dimicaverunt**. This was the first naval engagement of the Romans. Their previous wars had been waged only on land.—**Duillio . . . consilibus**. The date of an event was generally denoted by the names of the two *consuls* for that year; in the *consulship* of *Duillius* and *Asina*, lit. *Duillius*, *Asina*, *consuls*, or *being consuls*. These names are thus put in the *Ablative Absolute*, generally without the connective *et*.—**Mersit**; from *mergo*.

186. **Pauca . . . interjectis**, lit. *a few years having been thrown between*; render, *after a few years had intervened*, or *after an interval of a few years*, 431, 2.—**Est translatum**; from *transféro*.—**Sexaginta quattuor**. May *quattuor* stand before *sexaginta*? If so, would *et* be expressed, or omitted? 174, foot-note 3.—**Viginti duas**; supply *naves*.—**Amiserunt**; from *amitto*.—**Quum . . . venissent**; XXIV. 2, 1).—**In fidem acceperunt**, *received under their protection*, though as subject states.—**Captus**; supply *est* from next clause. See also XXVI. 4.—**Conjectus est**; from *conjicio*.

187. **Favit**. How is the Perfect of this verb formed? 270. How is the Perfect regularly formed in the second conjugation? 247, II.—**Quum victi essent**; XXIV. 2, 1).—**Et . . . proficisceretur . . . et impetraret**. Verbs of *asking* take two Accusatives, or Objects: these clauses may accordingly be treated as one of the objects of *rogaverunt*, while at the same time they express the *purpose* of the request. 492, 2; 374, 4.—**Dixit**. Give the direct object of this verb, 550.—**Desilisse**; from *desino*.—**Illa die**. What is the usual gender of *dies*? 120.—**Illos**, *that they*, i. e. the Carthaginians.—**Illos . . . habere**. This infinitive-clause does not strictly depend upon *suasit*, but upon a verb, or participle, signifying *to say*, involved in it. 530, 1.—**Fractes**; from *frango*.—**Tanti non esse**, *that it was not of so much importance* = *worth the while*.

188. **Puuci**, *Punic*, i. e. Carthaginian. The word is derived from *Poeni*.—**Captae, demersae, capta**; supply *sunt* from *occisa sunt*.—**Demersae**; from *demergo*.—**Citra Iberum**, *on this side of the Ebro*, i. e. on the side toward Rome, the northern side.—**Decesserunt**; from *decēdo*.

189. **Novem annos natum**, lit. *having been born nine years*: render, *when he was nine years old*; XX. 3.—**Hic . . . aetatis**, *he living*, or *passing the twentieth year of his age*; render, *he when in his twentieth year*; XX. 3.—**Qui quum**, *when he*, i. e. Hannibal, 453.—**Miserunt**. The object is *legatos* understood, though it is scarcely necessary to supply it in translating.—**Socios**, *the allies*, meaning the citizens of Saguntum.—**Reddita**; supply *sunt*.

190. **Fratre . . . relicto**. Hannibal left his brother in Spain to

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- 67** take care of that province in his absence.—*Translit*; from *transeo* 295, 3.—*Traditur*, *he*, i. e. Hannibal, *is said*.—*Se conjunxerunt*. Why is *se* here used, rather than *eos* or *illos*? 449, I.—*Dediderunt*; from *dedo*.—*Progressus*; from *progredior*.—*Interemptus*; from *interimo*; supply *est*.

191. *Quingentesimo duodequadragesimo*. For combination of numerals, see 174, 4.—*Intellectum erat*; from *intelligo*. The infinitive-clause, *Hannibalem . . . posse*, is the subject.—*Mora*. The Roman general, Fabius, had adopted with great success the policy of weakening Hannibal by *delay*, i. e. by not allowing him an engagement. See above (175).—*Victi, capti, occisi*; supply *sunt* with each participle.—*Perierunt*; from *pereo*.—*Quod*. This relative does not relate to any particular word as its antecedent, but to the leading proposition, or the fact mentioned in it; the relative is accordingly neuter, as clauses used substantively uniformly take that gender, 35, III. 2.—*Factum*; supply *erat*.

192. *Obtulit*; from *offero*. Here *obtūlit* takes *Romānis* as its *indirect* object, while the *direct* object appears in the form of a clause, viz. *ut captivos redimērent*. This is plainly the *offer* made to the Romans; but this clause also states the *purpose* of the offer, viz. *that they might ransom the prisoners*. Hence the subjunctive *redimērent*. 492.—*Qui . . . potuissent*, *who had been able*; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Armati*. The senate regarded it as a disgrace, that any should be captured so long as they had arms to defend themselves.—*Aurcorum annulorum*. See note on the same (67, 6).—*Hos omnes*. Observe position at the beginning of the sentence to mark emphasis. 594, I.—*Detraxerat*; from *detrāho*. How is the Perfect formed? 248, I. 1.—*Hasdrubal . . . exercitū*. See above (190, line 1).—*Remanserat*; from *remaneo*.—*Duobus Scipionibus*. These were Cnaeus Cornelius Scipio and Publius Cornelius Scipio, the latter the father of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, who defeated Hannibal at Zama. See below (196).

193. *Res prospere gesta est*, *a successful battle was fought*. In a military sense, *rem gero* frequently has this meaning.—*Magnam hujus*
69 *insulae partem*. For arrangement of words, see 598, 3.—*Inde*, *thence*, i. e. from Syracuse.—*In Macedonia*. What construction would have been used, if this had been the name of a *town* instead of that of a country? 421, II.—*In deditionem accepit*, lit. *received into surrender*; the meaning is, *accepted the terms of a surrender*.—*Regressus est*; from *regredior*.

194. *Duo Scipiones*. See *duobus Scipionibus* (192) and note on the same. They were both slain in battle within a month of each other, in the year 212 B. C.—*Hic, puer duodeviginti annorum*, *he when a boy eighteen years of age*, 363, 3.—*Post cladem Cannensem*, *after the*

defeat at Cannae (191).—**Viginti quattuor . . . natus**, lit. *having been born twenty-four years*; render, *when twenty-four years of age*. 69

—**Carthaginem Novam**, *New Carthage*, a city in Spain, founded soon after the first Punic war by Hasdrubal, brother-in-law of Hannibal. It was named after Carthage in Africa; its present name is *Carthagera*.

—**Parentibus**, *to their parents*.—**Transferunt**; from *transseo*.

195. **Creatus**; supply *est*.—**Millibus . . . militibus**. When is *millia* followed by the Genitive and when by its own case? 178.—**Qua re audita**, lit. *which thing having been heard*; render, *having heard this, or on hearing this*, 431, 2, 3).

196. **Plus semel**=*plus quam semel, more than once*.—**Ad Zamam**, 70
near Zama.—**Peritissimi duces**, Hannibal and Scipio are meant.—**Scipio victor recedit**, lit. *withdrew victor*; render, *left the field as victor*, or simply *was victorious*.—**Ingenti gloria triumphavit**. Compare *cum ingenti gloria . . . regressus est* (193).—**Africanus**. This title was conferred upon Scipio in commemoration of his victories in Africa. See also *nomen Africani junioris* (200).

197. **Finis Punico bello**. Which Punic war is meant? (185 and 189).—**Macedonicum**; supply *bellum*.—**Contra Philippum**. This limits *bellum* understood, *the war against Philip*, 352, II.—**Regem**. Philip was king of Macedonia.

198. **Rebellavit**, *rebelled*, i. e. renewed the war against Rome.—**Rex**. What king?—**Dederet, dediderunt**; from *dedo*.—**Remorum ordines**, *banks of oars*. These were arranged, one above another, so that the oars belonging to the highest *ordo*, or *bank*, were much longer than those belonging to the lowest. War-vessels generally had three banks, and were accordingly called *triremes* (*tres, remi*), but it was no uncommon thing to see vessels with four or five banks, and some are said to have had thirty or forty.—**Ante currum**, *before the chariot*, 71
i. e. of the conqueror. In the triumphal procession, the captives and spoils preceded the chariot of the victor, while the victorious army followed it.

199. **Susceptum est**; from *suscipio*.—**Ibi**, *there*, i. e. in Africa.—**Per Scipionem**. What is the common construction for the *Agent* of passive verbs? 414, 5.—**Tribunus**, *tribune*, an officer in the army commanding a part of a legion. The number of tribunes to each legion was at first three or four, afterward six.—**Nepotem**, *grandson*, but only by adoption. He was the son of Aemilius Paulus, the celebrated general, who conquered Macedonia. See above (198).

200. **Quum . . . esset . . . nomen**, *when now the name of Scipio was (or, had become) great*; XXIV. 2, 1).—**Missus**; supply *est*.—**Acerrime defensam**, lit. *most valiantly defended*; render, *though (it was) most valiantly defended*.—**Facta**; supply *est*.—**Plurima**, *very many*

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71 *things*, referring especially to the works of art, statues and votive offerings, which the Carthaginians had taken from the temples of the conquered cities in Sicily.

72 201. *Exortum est*; from *exorior*.—*Civitate*. Logically this is in apposition with *Numantia* implied in *Numantinis*.—*Victus*; supply *est*.—*Pacem infamem*. The terms were that Numantia should remain free and independent.—*Tradi*; depends upon *jussit* in the line above.—*Militem*; lit. *soldier*, the individual representing the class; render, *soldiery*.—*Correxit*; from *corrigo*.—*Partim—partim*; lit. *partly—partly*; render, *either—or*. These words may, however, be often best rendered by *some—others*, followed by *of*. Thus, *he captured some of the many cities of Spain and accepted others*, etc.—*In deditionem accepit*. See note on the same (193).

202. *Anno urbis conditae . . . sexto*, in the six hundred and sixty-sixth year from, or after (lit. of) the founding of the city. *Urbis conditae* is here equivalent to *post urbem conditam* (185), or *ab urbe condita* (207).—*Romae*. What case would have been used, if this had been a noun of the third declension? 421, II.—*Mithridaticum*; supply *bellum*.—*Marius, Sullae*. These generals were the leaders of rival political parties. Marius was supported by the common people and Sulla by the nobles.—*Adversus Mithridatem*. This limits *bellum*, 398, 4.—*Quum . . . decretum esset*; the meaning is: *when the management of the war had been entrusted to him by a decree of the Senate*. The Subjunctive is here rendered according to XXIV. 2, 1).—*Decretum esset*; from *decerno*.—*Et, i. e. Sullae*.—*Quum—tum*. Usual meaning, *not only—but also*; *both—and*, etc.; render here *either—or*.—*Compositis*; from *compono*.—*Profectus est*; from *proficiscor*.—*Asia, quam invaserat*. Not all Asia, but that portion of it which he had invaded, referring especially to those portions of Asia Minor west of his own dominions.

203. *In Graecia et Asia*. Mithridates, emboldened by his success in Asia Minor, had sent an army into Greece. Athens and Thebes were at this time in his possession.—*Fugatus fuerat*. Marius had been for some time in concealment.—*Unus ex*, one of; lit. *one from*.—*Ingressi*; from *ingredior*.—*Multos proscripserunt*, proscribed many. In the civil wars, Sulla caused lists of the names of those persons whom he wished to have killed to be exposed to public inspection. Those whose names were on these lists were outlawed or proscribed, and any one might slay them and claim a reward; their property was confiscated, and their descendants were excluded from all offices of honor and trust. See *Smith's Dict. of G. and R. Antiquities*; also *Schmitz's Hist. of Rome*.—*Compulerunt*; from *compello*.—*Sanguine*. Gender? *Civium*. Genitive plural, how formed? 89, 3, 1).

—**De**, lit. *concerning*; render in this instance, *over*.—**Italicum**, 73 *civile*; supply *bellum*.—**Sociale dictum est**; this is the predicate of the relative clause.—**Vires consulares**, *men who had been consuls*, i. e. men of consular rank or dignity=*ex-consuls*. The consuls, it will be remembered, were two in number, were elected for one year, and had all the powers of king. See note on “*Consules*” (169).—**Praetorios**, *those who had been praetors*. When the office of praetor was first instituted, only one was appointed, who was to act as a kind of third consul with the leading part in the administration of justice; about a century later a second was added, called *praetor peregrinus*, to administer justice among foreigners and strangers resident at Rome. The number of praetors was increased from time to time, until at the beginning of the civil wars of Sulla and Marius, it was six; and in the dictatorship of Sulla it was raised to eight. See *Smith's Dict. of G. and R. Antiquities*, and *Schmitz's Hist. Rome*.—**Aedilitios**, *those who had been aediles*. The *aediles* (from *aedes*) were Roman magistrates who had charge of the public buildings, highways, etc., and acted as city police. They were at first two in number, afterwards more. See *Smith's Dict.*—**Senatores**. The Roman senate (from *senex*) was regarded as a body of *elders* or *fathers* (*patres*). The number was at first 100 (see 158), then 200 (see 163), and finally 300, which continued to be the number until the time of the civil wars between Sulla and Marius. The number was then increased to 500 or 600 by the election of a large body of Roman knights. See *Smith's Dict.*

204. **Commotum est**; from *commoveo*.—**Gladiatores**. Gladiators were men who fought for the amusement of the Roman people. They consisted mostly of prisoners, slaves, and malefactors; they were trained in the skilful use of weapons at schools established for the purpose (*ludo gladiatorio*).—**Capuae**, at *Capua*.—**Hannibal**; subject 74 of *movit* understood.—**Contraxerunt**; from *contrāho*: explain formation of the Perfect; 248, I. 1.—**Vicerunt**; from *vinco*.—**Proconsule**. The *proconsul*, as the name implies, was one who acted with the power of a consul. Those who had been consuls (*viri consulares*) were often allowed to assume the government of provinces, and to exercise in these provinces all the powers of a consul; they were then called *proconsuls*.—**Itallae**. Is this genitive *objective*, or *subjective*? 396, II.

205. **Per illa tempora**. How could *tempora* be governed without the preposition? 378. *Per* makes the idea of duration more prominent, *throughout those times*.—**Maria**; rule for ending of Nom. Plur.? 88, II. 2.—**Id bellum**, *this war*, i. e. that against the pirates.—**Decretum est**; from *decerno*. For the meaning see note on “*Quum . . . decretum esset*” (202).—**Menses**; give gender, 106, 2.—**Contra**

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74 *regem*. This limits *bellum*.—*Quo suscepto*, lit. *which having been undertaken*; render, *having undertaken this*; 431, 2, (3).—*Tantum*, only.—*Coactus*; from *cogo*.—*Hausit*; from *haurio*.—*Hunc vitae finem*. For the order of these words, see 598, 3, and for their position at the beginning of the sentence, see 594, I.

206. *Ille se ei*. What nouns are represented by these pronouns?

75 —*Dedidit*; from *dedo*.—*Grandi pecunia*, a large sum of money, according to Plutarch, 6,000 talents, more than \$6,000,000.—*Solecliam libertate donavit*. What two constructions occur? 384, 1.—*Quia . . . tulerat*; *quod . . . recepisset*. These are both causal clauses. The first, with the *Indicative*, states the reason as a *fact*, while the second, with the *Subjunctive*, implies that the reason was assigned by Pompey. 520.—*Occisis*; from *occido*.—*His gestis*, lit. *by means of these things done*, i. e. *by these achievements*, Abl. of Means, 414, 4.—*Antiquissimo bello*. This war continued nearly thirty years.—*Ante triumphantis currum*, lit. *before the chariot of (him) triumphing*; render, *before his chariot, as he triumphed*, referring to the triumphal procession.—*Fili Mithridatis*. They were five in number.—*In finitum pondus*. According to Plutarch, this amounted to 20,000 talents, more than \$20,000,000.—*Orbem terrarum*, strictly *the world*, but sometimes used by the Romans with special reference to the *Roman Empire*.

207. *Cicerone et Antonio consulibus*, lit. *Cicero and Antony (being) consuls*: render, *when Cicero and Antony were consuls*, or, *in the consulship of Cicero*, etc.—*Deprehensi*; from *deprehendo*. Supply *aunt* from the next clause.

208. *Quum . . . decreta esset*, *when Gaul had been assigned to him by decree*, i. e. as a military province; XXIV, 2, 1).—*Vincendo processit*, *proceeded by conquering*, i. e. advanced victoriously.—*Oceanum Britannicum*, *British Ocean*, i. e. the English Channel.—*Omnem Galliam quae*, etc. Not all Gaul, but that portion which is bounded as described.—*Ne nomen quidem*, *not even the name*; 602, III. 2.—*Cognitum*; from *cognosco*.

209. *Absens*. It was unlawful for a general, while in command of an army, to offer himself as a candidate for the consulship, and indeed for any one to do so while absent from Rome. Caesar was both absent from Rome and in command of an army.—*Quem quum . . . deferrent, contradictum est*, etc., *when many would confer this*, etc., *opposition* (or, *objection*) *was made*.—*Dimissis*; from *dimitto*.—*Transiit*; from *transeo*.—*Dictatorem*. See note on "*Dictatoris*" (178).

210. *Inde*, *thence*, i. e. from Rome.—*Hispanias*, *Spain*. The plural is often used, as the country was divided into two parts, viz. *citerior*, on this side of the Ebro, i. e. on the side toward Rome, and

ulterior, beyond the Ebro.—*Nec . . . superari*. This entire clause is the object of *dixit*. 550.—*Nec, and not*, 587, I. 2.—*Vincere*. This is the object of *scire*; Caesar said that Pompey did not know (what?) *to conquer*, or *how to conquer*.—*Ingentibus . . . commissis*, with great forces engaged on both sides.—*Pugnatum est*, the battle was fought.—*Direpta sunt*; from *diripio*.—*A rege Aegypti*. This king was the last of the Ptolemies and the brother of Cleopatra.—*Occidit*; *slew*, though not with his own hands. He employed men to do it.—*Generi*. Pompey had married Julia, the daughter of Caesar; while she lived, she was, of course, a strong bond of union between the two, but she had died six years before the battle of Pharsalia.

211. *Qua de causa, for which cause*. For the order of words, see 602, II. 1.—*Pompeianarum . . . reliquias*, the remnant of Pompey's party.—*Insolentius agere*. He allowed himself to be proclaimed consul for ten years, emperor and dictator for life. This was a virtual overthrow of the Roman Republic.—*Conjuratum est*; a conspiracy was formed.—*Sexaginta vel amplius*, sixty or more.—*Inter conjuratos*; lit. among the having conspired, i. e. among the conspirators.—*Bruti duo*; viz. *Marcus* and *Decimus*.—*Illius Bruti*. See above (169).—*Regibus expulsis*, lit. the kings having been banished; render, after the banishment of the kings.—*Quum . . . venisset*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Confossus est*; from *confodio*.

212. *Interfecto*; from *interficio*.—*A Caesaris partibus stabat*, favored the party of Caesar (stood by the party, etc.).—*Magister equitum*. See note on "*Magistro equitum*" (178).—*Susceptus est*; from *suscipio*.—*Octavianus*. He was the son of Octavius, but was adopted by Julius Caesar, with the name *Octavianus Caesar*.—*Patris sui*, i. e. his father by adoption, *Julius Caesar*.—*Extorsit*; from *extorqueo*.—*Ut . . . daretur*. This clause expresses both the direct object of *extorsit* and the purpose of the action: *Caesar extorted (what?) that the consulship should be given, and (for what purpose?) in order that it might be given*. See 492, 1.—*Viginti annorum*. The age required by law was forty-three.—*Junctus*; from *jungo*.—*Proscripsit*. See note on "*Proscripserunt*" (203).—*Per hos*. By whom?

213. *Profecti*. This is in the plural to agree with *Octavianus et Antonius*.—*Secundo*; supply *proelio*.—*Infinitam nobilitatem, quae*, lit. the infinite nobility, which; render, the countless nobles, who.—*Victam interfecerunt*, lit. they slew (them) being conquered; render, they conquered and slew. See 579.—*Hispanias*. See note on this word (210).—*Gallias*. The plural is used because the Romans divided the country into two parts, viz. *Gallia ulterior* or *Transalpina*, or *Gaul beyond the Alps*; and *Gallia citerior* or *Cisalpina*, or *Gaul on this side of the Alps*; i. e. on the side toward Rome.

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- 79** 214. *Repudiata sorore.* Antony had married Octavia, the sister of Octavianus.—*Uxorem duxit, married, lit. lead as wife.* The language is explained by the fact that the bride was usually conducted to her new home by her husband and friends. See note on “*Nubere*” (152).—*Qui locus.* The relative here has only the force of an adjective.—*Desperatis rebus, lit. things having been despaired of; render, as his cause was desperate (or hopeless).*—*Interemit; from interimo.*—*Ex eo inde tempore, from this time, or from this time forth.* *Inde* need not be translated.—*Ante; Adverb, before, or previously.*

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- 80** 215. *Pugnae . . . facerent, did not give him an opportunity of coming to an engagement.* XXIV. 2, 1).—*Ponte Istri, the bridge over the Ister, i. e. the Danube; lit. the bridge of the Ister.*—*Quam rediisset; XXIV. 2, 1); 518, II.*—*Elque.* *Ei* refers to the fleet.
216. *Praefecti regii, the royal commanders, i. e. Datis and Artaphernes.*—*Appulsa; from appello.*—*In Campum Marathonae, into the plain of Marathon.* For ending *a*, see 93, 1.—*Ab oppido, from the city, i. e. from Athens.*—*Circiter . . . decem.* The distance by any suitable road was somewhat greater than this.—*Ea, this, i. e. this state; supply civitas.*—*Decem . . . completa sunt, the number of ten thousand armed men was completed, or filled up.* Thus there were 9000 Athenians and 1000 Plataeans.—*Sub montis radicibus, at the base of the mountain.*—*Commiserunt; from committo.*—*Suis, for his men, 441, 1.*—*Tanto plus, so much more.*
217. *Quum Darius decessisset, when Darius had died; XXIV. 2, 1).*—*Decessisset; from decido.*—*In ipso apparatu, in the midst of his very preparations, i. e. while actually engaged in preparing for a second invasion.*—*Hujus classis, the fleet of this one, i. e. Xerxes; render his fleet.*—*Navium longarum, ships of war, called longae, because they were built much longer than the ships of burden (onerariarum).*—*Navium . . . fuit, was of . . . ships, i. e. consisted of, etc.*—*De adventu.* This is an attributive modifier of *fama*,—the report of his approach.—*Pell, to be aimed at.*—*Miserunt Delphos, they sent to Delphi; object omitted, sent messengers.* The Delphic oracle was the most famous in Greece.—*De rebus suis, lit. concerning their things, i. e. for their safety.*—*Id . . . valeret, what this answer meant.*—*Ut . . . conferrent.* This clause is the predicate after *esse*,
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as it states what the design was.—**Eum—Hgneum**, for that that wooden wall was meant, etc., i. e. that that was the wooden wall meant, etc.—**Triremes**. See note on "*Remorum ordines*" (198).—**Majeribus natu**, old or aged men, elders.

218. **Hujus consilium**, the plan of this one, i. e. Themistocles.—**Delecti**, picked men.—**Qui . . . occuparent**; XXIV. 3, 2.—**Thermopylas**. Thermopylae is a narrow pass between Locris and Thessaly, immortalized as the scene of one of the most remarkable instances of heroic daring and self-sacrifice recorded in history, that of Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, here mentioned.—**Barbares**, Barbarians, i. e. the Persians. The term was applied to all who were not Greeks.—**Non sustinuerunt**. They were unable to resist the overwhelming force brought against them, but they performed prodigies of valor unsurpassed in the annals of war.—**Classis . . . navium**, the common fleet of Greece (i. e. the fleet of all Greece), consisting of, etc.—**Angustias**. The narrow channel, *Euripus*, between Boeotia and Euboea, is here meant.—**Ancipiti periculo**, by a double danger, i. e. by being confined in the channel with one foe in front and another in the rear.—**Exadversum Athenas**, over against Athens. *Exadversum*, like *adversum*, admits the Accus., 433.

219. **Thermopylis**; see above (218).—**Astu**, the city, i. e. Athens. 83 The word is often thus applied.—**Idque**, and this, i. e. the city of Athens.—**Cujus**, of this, i. e. of the burning of the city.—**Themistocles unus restitit**, Themistocles alone stood firm, objected.—**Unversos**, all together, united.—**Idque . . . affirmabat**, lit. he affirmed to *Eurybiades* that this would be, etc., i. e. he assured him that this would be the result.—**Summae**, dative depending upon *praeerat*. 386.—**De servis suis**, quem, etc., one of his servants, whom, etc.—**Suis verbis**, in his words, i. e. in his name, from him.—**Nuntiaret**. This verb has *ei* as its indirect object, and all the rest of the sentence after *verbis* as its direct object. 550.—**Confecturum**; supply *eum*, referring to the king.—**Oppressurum**; from *opprimo*.—**Hoc eo valebat**, the object of this was.—**Barbarus**, barbarian, meaning Xerxes.—**Contra**, on the contrary, on the other hand.—**Explicari**, to be unfolded, i. e. to be brought into successful action.

220. **Hic etsi . . . gesserat**, although he (Xerxes) had fought an unsuccessful battle; 516, III.—**Ut . . . posset hostes**; XXIV. 2, 5).—**Ab eodem**, by the same one, i. e. Themistocles: *eodem*, it must be observed, does not belong to *gradu*.—**Gradu**, from his position.—**Certiozem fecit**; XXVI. 1.—**Id agi**, lit. that it was doing; render, was in contemplation.—**In Hellesponto**, over the Hellespont.—**Reversus est**; from *revertor*, *revertor*, Dep. in certain forms. See 273, III. *verto*.—**Unius viri**, of one man, i. e. Themistocles.

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84 221. *Quam—postquam* ; 427, 3.—*Interfectus est*, destroyed, cut in pieces.

222. *Pericles*. Pericles, a distinguished orator and statesman of Athens, directed the counsels of state for many years. The period in which he lived is famous in Grecian history as the "*Age of Pericles*."

85 —*Interjectis* ; from *interjicio*.—*Clara* ; observe its position ; 594, I.—*Patrimonii contemptus*, disregard of patrimony, referring to the fact that he gave his ancestral estates to the republic, as explained below.—*Hostes* ; subject of *reliquerant*.—*In suspicionem adducerent* ; supply *eum* ; that they might bring him into suspicion of treachery.—*Navali . . . dimicatum est*, lit. it was fought, etc. ; render, a naval battle was fought.—*Non nisi*, lit. not if not, or unless ; render, not more than, or only.

223. *Decernitur*, is decreed, or authorized.—*Effusae sunt* ; from *effundo*.—*Ut . . . essent* ; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Ils, quibus* ; i. e. to the Catinienses.—*Secundo Marte pugnant*, lit. they fight, Mars being propitious ; render, they fight a successful battle, or successfully.—*Ab his*, by these, i. e. the Lacedaemonians.—*Contractis* ; from *contrahō*.

86 224. *Triremes*. See note on "*Remōrum ordīnes*" (198).—*In hostium potestatem*, into the power of the enemy. *In* is construed with *potestatem*. Observe separation, 602, II. 3.—*Simul cum*, at the same time with, or simply with.—*Sitae sunt* ; from *sino*.—*Quam plurimas*. *Quam* before a superlative is intensive, and is often best rendered by *possible* ; as, *quam plurimas*, the greatest possible number, as many as possible, or sometimes *very many*.—*Neque minus multas*, lit. nor less many=and not less many=and as many more.

225. *Darius*. This was *Darius the Second*, and not the one spoken of above (215).—*Ut . . . mitterent* ; XXIV. 2, 5).—*In . . . locum*, lit. into the place of ; render, to take the place of, to succeed.

226. *Ut numerus . . . expleretur*, that the number . . . might be filled, i. e. to raise the required number of soldiers.—*Coacti sunt* ; from *cogo*.—*Procllis adverso Marte pugnatīs*, lit. battles fought, Mars being adverse ; render, having lost battles, or having fought unsuccessfully.—*Res . . . inclinata est*. The power of the Athenians was utterly overthrown by this defeat. The figure involved in the verb *inclinō*, to incline, fall, is that of a building leaning and ready to fall.

227. *Nomen Atheniensium*, the Athenian name=the Athenian state or nation.—*Negarunt . . . passuros*, lit. denied that they would permit ; render, said that they would not permit.—*Passuros*. What is the object ? 554, III.—*Duobus oculis*, the two eyes, these were Athens and Sparta.—*Longi muri brachia*. Reference is here made to the long walls which connected Athens with its ports.—*Triginta*

rectores. These are known in history as "*The Thirty Tyrants*."— **87**
Dediti, devoted to, i. e. to the interests of.

228. **Thrasybulus.** See note on "*Thrasybulo*" (136).—**Quod.** **88**
 This relative, it will be observed, does not agree with its antecedent *Phylen*, but with the Predicate noun *castellum*; 445, 4.—**Triginta de suis**, lit. *thirty from (of) his*; render, *thirty of his associates*, or *thirty associates*.

229. **Idem imperator**, the same, i. e. Epaminondas, when commander, 363, 3.—**Boeotil**, the Boeotians. They were the inhabitants of Boeotia, north of Attica, of which Thebes was the chief city.—**Ex hastill**, from the spear. The iron point, separated from the shaft, had remained in the flesh.—**Extraxisset**; from *extrāho*.—**Vidisse Boeotios**, that the Boeotians (his own men) had conquered.

230. **Leutricam pugnam**, the battle of Leuctra. This battle destroyed the power of Sparta and made Thebes the leading state in Greece, but Thebes speedily lost the supremacy after the death of Epaminondas.—**Athenienses, non ut olim.** Formerly Athens had been eminent in war and had been for many years the leading state in Greece, but of late the sterner virtues had disappeared from the Athenian character, and the love of ease, luxury, and festivity had taken their places. Thus Athens, Sparta, and Thebes, each of which had been in turn the leading state in Greece, had now become weak and degenerate. This state of things enabled Macedonia to rise to power, as mentioned in the next sentence.—**Obses . . . Thebis.** In the year 369 B. C., when the power of Thebes was supreme in Greece, Amyntas, king of Macedonia, had been obliged to send his son Philip as a hostage to that powerful capital. **89**

231. **Auraria**; supply *metalla* from the next clause.—**Argentil . . . Thracia.** There were also gold mines in Thrace near Philippi.

232. **Diu dissimulatum.** He had long intended to make war upon **90**
 Athens, but had from policy concealed that intention.—**Quorum causae . . . junxerunt**, to whose cause the Thebans had joined themselves, i. e. with whom they had allied themselves.—**Quum**, though; 516, II.—**Assiduus bellis indurata**, hardened, or strengthened by continual wars. Philip had a well-disciplined army of veterans, long accustomed to severe and constant service.—**Adversis vulneribus.** See note on the same (181).—**Hic dies . . . finivit.** The battle of Chaeronea reduced Greece to a Macedonian province.

233. **Hujus victoriae . . . laetitia**, lit. *joy of this victory*; render, *joy on account of this victory*.—**Coronas, unguenta.** The Greeks often made use of crowns, garlands, ointments, and perfumes on joyous and festive occasions.—**Quantum . . . fuit**, lit. *as much as was in him*; render, *as far as was in his power*.—**Ut . . . victorem**

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90 *sentiret*, that no one would recognize the victor, i. e. the fact that he was such.—*Bello consumptorum*, of those slain in war, or battle. *Consumptorum* is used substantively; 575.—*Ad formandum statum*, lit. to form the state of present things; the meaning is, to adjust or settle the posture of affairs.—*Auxilla*, the quotas, i. e. the quotas which the several states were to furnish.—*Erat*; the subject is the clause, *eum esse*; 549.—*Suis*; supply *viribus*.

91 234. *Medius inter duos*, in the middle between the two, or simply, between the two. *Medius* is explained by *inter duos*.—*Occupatis angustis*. He had deliberately placed himself in a narrow passage with the determination to slay the king as he passed.—*Ab Attale*, by *Attalus*, one of Philip's generals.—*Adversarium*, his adversary, meaning Attalus.—*Non poterat*; supply *exigere*.—*Ab iniquo iudice*, from the unjust judge, meaning Philip.

235. *Deceptis hostibus*, lit. in the deceived enemy; render, in deceiving the enemy. 580.—*Gaudere*, rejoiced, Historical Infinitive, of which several other examples occur in this paragraph.—*Hic*; supply *gaudere*.—*Fusis*; supply *hostibus*.—*Hic exercebat*, the latter was wont to exercise his royal power upon, or against, his friends.—*Amari*; depends upon *malle*.—*Metui*; supply *malle*.—*Sollertiae pater*; supply *erat*.—*Ille abstinebat*, he did not abstain from (i. e. from oppressing or annoying) even his allies.—*Nec=et non*, is here rendered *not even*.—*Quibus artibus*, by these arts, referring to the enumeration just given of the characteristics of the father and son, Philip and Alexander.

92 *Ille abstinebat*, he did not abstain from (i. e. from oppressing or annoying) even his allies.—*Nec=et non*, is here rendered *not even*.—*Quibus artibus*, by these arts, referring to the enumeration just given of the characteristics of the father and son, Philip and Alexander.

236. *Caedis conscios occidi iussit*. It was a common custom in antiquity thus to slay murderers and assassins upon the graves of their victims, to appease the shades, or spirits, of the dead. In the same way, in war, prisoners were often slain over the graves of fallen heroes.—*Sibi praefatus*. There is no little ostentation in this statement. It was of course made for effect.—*Opes*. Object of *cogitabant* understood; construed literally, the passage would read thus: *they thought of nothing if not the riches*, i. e. *if they did not think of the riches*, etc.; render, *they thought of nothing except the*, etc.—*In Illo*, in *Ilum*, i. e. in the district, not in the city; hence the Ablative with *in*, not the Genitive, as in the names of towns.—*Tumulus heroum*. In the vicinity of Troy, mounds are still pointed out as the burial places of heroes, who three thousand years since fell in the Trojan war.

237. *Parcendum suis rebus*. Alexander thus inspires his soldiers with courage and confidence. He speaks of the country as already

93 *his and theirs*.—*In exercitu duae*. Observe that the copulative connectives are omitted between the several subjects.—*Veteranos*,

veterans, used substantively, 441.—*Electos* ; supply *esse*.—*In campis Adrastiae*, in the plains of *Adrastia*, in the vicinity of the river *Granicus*, from which the battle took its name : *battle of the Granicus*.

238. *Defuncti* ; from *defungor*.—*Confossi* ; from *confodio*.—*Ad hoc ipsum*, for this very purpose.—*Omnes ante eum reges*, lit. all before him kings, i. e. all the kings before him, or before his time. 93

239. *Nihil ex . . . Aegyptiorum more*. Alexander was careful not to give offence by disregarding the customs of the country.—*Jovis Ammonis oraculum*. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was one of the most celebrated in the world.—*Sedem consecratam deo*. This was situated in a beautiful oasis of the Libyan desert.—*Parentem Jovem*, parent or father Jupiter, i. e. his father Jupiter. Thus the priest, perceiving his ambitious vanity, flattered him with the title—son of Jupiter.—*Parentem ejus*, his parent, i. e. Jupiter. The priest still continues his flattery.—*An auctor . . . colendi . . . regem*, lit. whether he, i. e. Jupiter, would be to them the author of worshipping the king with divine honors, i. e. whether he would authorize them to worship their king with divine honors. 94

240. *Nobilem*, famous.—*Quin . . . esset occisus*, that the king himself was slain ; XXVI. 6.

241. *Spe . . . libertatis*. Greece, it will be remembered, lost its independence by the battle of Chaeronea. See above (232).

242. *Cui gloriae*, this glory, i. e. that of conquest and empire. 96

243. *Recedentem* ; supply *eum*.—*Invitat*, invites, i. e. invites him to drink with him.—*Ut . . . posceret* ; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Inter bibendum*, while drinking.

244. *Acacidarum*. Alexander was, by his mother, a lineal descendant of *Acacus*, the grandfather of *Achilles*.—*Sine ullo . . . argumento*, without any mark of a more sad mind, i. e. without any indication of unusual sadness.—*Dignissimum*. Adjective used substantively ; object of *facere* understood.—*Judicio*, by a tacit decision, opposed to *voce*. 97

245. *Quo die*=die, quo, the day, on which. Here the relative must not be rendered according to 453.—*Alterius*—*alterius*, the one—the other.—*Bellicyriæ*, that of the *Illyrian war*, i. e. the victory gained in it.—*Certaminis Olympiaci*. See note on "*Olympico certamine*" (134).—*Puer*, when a boy ; 363, 3.—*Quadrigas*. Chariots and horses were often sent to the Olympic games to contend for the prizes.—*Aristotele . . . magistro*. Philip placed the youthful Alexander under the special instruction of *Aristotle*, the celebrated philosopher of Athens. Both teacher and pupil have left names famous in the annals of the world.—*Tantam . . . fiducia fecit*, he inspired his soldiers with such confidence.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

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For Explanations of References and Abbreviations, see page ix.

A

A. An abbreviation of *Aulus*.

A, ab, abs, prep. with abl. From, by.

Ab-dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum. To lead away, take away, remove.

Ab-eo, ire, ivi, or ii, itum. To go away, depart, withdraw from. 295.

Ab-hinc, adv. Henceforth, from this time, before, ago, since.

Abjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (ab, jacio). To throw away, throw, reject; prostrate, humble.

Abripio, ēre, ripui, reptum, (ab, rapio). To take away, carry off.

Ab-rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. To break off or away, rend, sever.

Absens, entis, part. (absum). Absent.

Abstineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (abs, teneo). To keep or hold back, abstain from.

Ab-sum, esse, fui. To be absent or away, to be distant from. 204, 288.

Ab-sumo, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum. To take from or away; destroy, consume.

Ab-undo, are, avi, atum. To abound, abound in, superabound, have an abundance.

Ab-utor, ūti, ūsus sum, dep. To use up, consume, abuse.

Ac, a shortened form of *atque*. And.

Ac si, as if.

Acca, ae, f. Acca, a Roman name.

Acca Laurentia, ae, f. Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus, (153).

Accēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (ad, cedo). To approach, come to, accede to; be added to. *Accēdit*, impers., it is added, there is the additional fact that.

Accendo, ēre, cendi, censum, (ad, candeo). To set on fire, kindle; to excite, inflame.

Acceptus, a, um, part. (accipio). Accepted; acceptable, pleasing.

Accipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, (ad, capio). To accept, receive.

Accurro, ēre, curri, (cucurri rare), cursum, (ad, curro). To run to, hasten to.

Accūso, are, avi, atum, (ad, causa). To call to account, to accuse.

Acer, acris, acre. Sharp; powerful, valiant; diligent, intense, severe. 163, 1.

Acerbus, a, um, (acer). Sour, unripe, morose, disagreeable.

Achaia, ae, f. Achaia, an important

province in the northern part of the Peloponnesus.

Achilles, *is*, *m*. Achilles, the most celebrated Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus and Thetis, (184).

Acies, *is*, *f*. The order of battle, battle array; line of soldiers; army in battle array.

Acquiesco, *ere*, *quievi*, *quietum* (ad, quiesco). To become quiet, to repose; to acquiesce in.

Acrius, *acrius*, *acerrime*, *adv*. (acer). Vehemently, valiantly. 305.

Actium, *ii*, *n*. Actium, a promontory and town at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf on the western coast of Greece, celebrated for the victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, (214).

Acuo, *ere*, *ui*, *atum*. To sharpen, quicken; stimulate.

Acutus, *a*, *um*, *part*. (acuo). Sharpened, pointed, sharp, acute, intelligent, clear-sighted.

Ad, *prep*. with *acc*. To, towards; until; at, near.

Ad-do, *ere*, *did*, *ditum*. To add, carry to, appoint to.

Ad-duco, *ere*, *duxi*, *ductum*. To lead to, conduct, bring, induce.

Ad-eo, *adv*. So, to such an extent.

Ad-eo, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To go to, approach, visit; encounter. 295.

Ad-huc, *adv*. Thus far, as yet, even yet; still.

Ad-imo, *ere*, *emi*, *emptum*, (ad, emo). To take from, deprive of.

Adipiscor, *ci*, *adeptus sum*, *dep*. (ad, apiscor). To obtain, get possession of.

Adjicio, *ere*, *jeci*, *jectum*, (ad, jacio).

To throw or cast to or against, add to; *animum adjicere*, to direct or give attention to.

Ad-jungo, *ere*, *junxi*, *junctum*. To join to, unite with.

Adjutor, *oris*, *m*. (adjuvo). Aid, helper, assistant.

Ad-juvo, *are*, *jüvi*, *jütum*. To help, assist, support.

Ad-ministro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To administer, manage.

Ad-mirabilis, *e*. Admirable, wonderful.

Ad-miratio, *onis*, *f*. (admiror). Ad-miration, respect.

Ad-miror, *ari*, *atus sum*, *dep*. (ad, miror). To admire, wonder at.

Ad-mitto, *ere*, *misi*, *missum*. To send to or forward, to admit, receive.

Ad-mödum, *adv*. (ad, modus). Very, exceedingly.

Ad-moneo, *ere*, *ui*, *itum*. To admonish, warn.

Admonitus, *us*, *m*. (admoneo). Warning, advice; instigation.

Ad-moveo, *ere*, *mövi*, *mötum*. To move to, apply to, bring to.

Adolescens, *entis*, *adj*. and *subs*, *m*. and *f*. (adolesco). Young, growing; a young man, a youth.

Adolescentia, *ae*, *f*. (adolescens). Youth.

Ad-olesco, *ere*, *olävi*, *ultum*. To grow up, increase.

Ad-opto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To choose, adopt; take for a son, daughter, etc.

Ad-orior, *iri*, *ortus sum*, *dep*. To attack, attempt, strive; begin. 286, 2.

Ad-orno, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To adorn, furnish, equip.

Adrastia, *ae*, *f*. Adrastia, a district and city of Mysia, (237).

Adspicio, *ēre*, *speci*, *spectrum*, (*ad*, *specio*). To see, look at, behold.

Ad-sto, *are*, *stīti*, *stātum*. To stand near, stand by.

Ad-sum, *esse*, *fui*. To be present or at hand, assist, stand by. 204, 288.

Adulatio, *ōnis*, *f*. Adulation, flattery.

Advectus, *a*, *um*, *part*. (*advēho*). Brought, carried to.

Ad-vēho, *ēre*, *vexi*, *vectum*. To conduct, convey, import.

Ad-venio, *ire*, *veni*, *ventum*. To come to, arrive.

Adventus, *us*, *m*. (*advenio*). Arrival, approach.

Adversarius, *a*, *um*. *adj*. (*adversus*). Opposite, opposing.

Adversarius, *ii*, *m*. *subs*. (*adversus*). Adversary, opponent, antagonist.

Adversus, *a*, *um*, *part*. (*adverto*). Opposite, over against, adverse, hostile; fronting, in front.

Adversus, or *adversum*, *adv*., and *prep*. with *acc*. (*adverto*). Against, towards, opposite to.

Aeacides, *ae*, *m*. A patronymic denoting a descendant of Aeacus, who was the grandfather of Achilles. The name is often applied to Achilles; Alexander the Great also claimed it for himself, (244).

Aedes, or *aedis*, *is*, *f*. Temple in the *sing*.; but in the *plur*. dwelling, habitation, house. 132.

Aedifico, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*aedes*, *facio*). To build.

Aedilitius, or *aedilicius*, *a*, *um*, (*aedes*). Pertaining to the aediles.

Aedilitius, *i*, *m*., one who has been aedile. The aediles were Roman magistrates who had charge of the public buildings, highways, &c., and acted as city police.

Aegina, *ae*, *f*. Aegina, an island near Attica, (55).

Aegos flumen. Aegospotamos, a river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, noted for the defeat of the Athenians by Lysander, (226).

Aegrōtus, *a*, *um*. Sick, ill, diseased.

Aegyptus, *i*, *f*. Egypt, (210).

Aegyptius, *a*, *um*, Egyptian; *subs*.

Aegyptius, *i*, *m*., an Egyptian, (239).

Aemilius, *ii*, *m*. The family name of several distinguished Romans.

Lucius Aemilius, surnamed *Paulus*, fell in the battle of Cannae, (191). Another of the same name conquered Perseus and reduced Macedonia to a Roman province, (198).

Aemūlus, *a*, *um*. Emulous; often used *substantively*, *as*, rival, competitor.

Aenēas, *ae*, *m*. Aeneas, a Trojan prince who after the destruction of Troy is said to have fled into Italy and formed a settlement, (149).

Aequalis, *e*. Equal, like.

Aequē, *aequius*, *aequissime*, *adv*. (*aequus*). Equally, similarly.

Aequipāro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To equal, make equal.

Aequitas, *ātis*, *f*. (*aequus*). Equality, equity, justice.

Aequus, *a*, *um*. Equal, similar; just, fair; favorable, propitious.

Aër, aëris, m. The air, atmosphere.

Aestimō, aere, aeri, aetum. To value, estimate. *Parvi aestimāre*, to think little of, esteem lightly.

Aestuo, aere, aeri, aetum. To be in agitation; to be warm, endure heat.

Adas, atis, f. Age, time of life, life.

Afferō, ferre, attūli, allatum, (ad, fero). To bring, carry to, report.

Afficio, ere, feci, factum (ad, facio). To affect, influence.

Affigo, ere, fixi, fixum, (ad, figo). To affix, fasten to.

Affirmo, aere, aeri, aetum, (ad, firmo). To affirm, confirm, ratify.

Afflictus, a, um, part. (affligo). Afflicted, troubled, prostrated.

Affligo, ere, fligi, flictum, (ad, fligo). To afflict, trouble, overthrow.

Affluo, ere, fluxi, fluxum, (ad, fluo). To flow toward; overflow, abound in.

Africa, ae, f. Africa, (200).

Africānus, a, um, (Africa). African. Also the surname given to the two most distinguished Scipios for their achievements in Africa during the Punic wars, (196, 200).

Ager, agri, m. Field, land, territory.

Agēsilaus, i, m. Agesilaus, a Spartan king, (96).

Agger, eris, m. Mound, rampart, wall.

Aggredior, i, gressus sum, dep. (ad, gradior). To approach, attack, attempt.

Agis, idis, m. Agis, king of the Lacedaemonians in the time of Alexander the Great, (241).

Agitatus, a, um, part. (agito). Agitated, troubled.

Agito, are, aeri, aetum. To harass, trouble, think of.

Agmen, inis, n. (ago). An army, generally on the march, band of soldiers, troop.

Agnosco, ere, novi, nitum, (ad, (g)nosco). To recognize.

Ago, ere, egi, actum. To conduct, drive, do, act, execute, treat, argue; *annum vicesimum agere*, to be in his (or her) twentieth year.

Agricola, ae, m. (ager, colo). Husbandman, farmer.

Agricultura, ae, f. Agriculture.

Agrigentum, i, n. Agrigentum, a large and wealthy town in Sicily.

Agrippa, ae, m. A family name among the Romans. *Menenius Agrippa* induced the people who had revolted at Rome and taken up their quarters upon *Mons Sacer* to return into the city, (173).

Aio, ais, ait, etc., defect. To say, affirm. 297, II. 1.

Ala, ae, f. Wing.

Alacer, cris, cre. Active, prompt, joyful.

Alba, ae, f.; or *Alba Longa, ae, f.* A city of Latium founded by Ascanius, (150).

Albanus, a, um. Alban. *Mons Albanus*, a rocky mountain sixteen miles southeast of Rome, (150).

Albanus, i, m. An Alban, a citizen of Alba, (151).

Albus, a, um. White.

Alcibiades, is, m. Alcibiades, an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war, (223-225).

Alexander, dri, m. Alexander. The

most distinguished of this name was the son and successor of Philip, king of Macedonia, (235-245). A second of the same name was king of Epirus and son-in-law of Philip, (234).

Alexandria, *ae*, *f*. Alexandria, a celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great; (239).

Algeo, *ere*, *alsi*. To be cold, to feel cold, endure cold.

Alias. Otherwise, at another time; *non alias*, on no other occasion.

Alienus, *a*, *um*, (*alius*). Belonging to another, foreign; unfavorable.

Aliquando. At some time, once, formerly, finally, now at last.

Aliquantum, *adv*. Somewhat, in some degree.

Aliquis, *qua*, *quod*, and *quid*, (*alius*, *quis*). Some one, some.

Aliquot, *indecl*. *pl*. *adj*. Several, some.

Aliter, *adv*. (*alius*). Otherwise.

Alius, *a*, *ud*, (*gen*. *alius*, etc.) Other, another; *alius* — *alius*, one — another: *alii* — *alii*, some — others, (149).

Allia, *ae*, *f*. The river Allia, a few miles north of Rome, (176).

Alloquor, *loqui*, *cū* *tus* *sum*, *dep*. (*ad*, *loquor*). To speak to, address.

Alo, *ere*, *alui*, *alū* *tum* or *altum*. To support, keep, nourish, strengthen, feed.

Alpes, *ium*, *f*. The Alps, a high range of mountains north of Italy.

Alte, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (*altus*). On high, high.

Alter, *era*, *erum*, (*gen*. *alterius*). One

of two, the other; *alter* — *alter*, the one — the other; *alter* as numeral = *second*. 149, 149, 2.

Altus, *a*, *um*. High, noble, great; deep, profound; *altum* substantively, the sea, the deep.

Amabilis, *e*, (*amo*). Lovely, amiable.

Ambio, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, (*amb*, or *ambi*, *eo*). To surround, encompass. 295, 3.

Ambitio, *ōnis*, *f*. (*ambio*). Canvassing, flattery, ambition.

Ambo, *ae*, *o*. Both. 176, 2, 2.

Amentia, *ae*, *f*. (*amens*). Folly, want of reason.

Amicitia, *ae*, *f*. (*amicus*). Friendship.

Amicus, *i*, *m*. Friend.

Amicus, *a*, *um*. Friendly, kind.

A-mitto, *ere*, *missi*, *missum*. To send away, to lose.

Ammon, or *Hammon*, *ōnis*, *m*. An appellation of Jupiter as worshipped in Africa, (239).

Amnis, *is*, *m*. River.

Amo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To love.

Amor, *ōris*, *m*. (*amo*). Love, affection, desire; a loved object, darling.

Amphitheatrum, *i*, *n*. Amphitheatre, in Rome a circular or oval building used for public spectacles.

Ample, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (*amplus*). Abundantly, amply.

Amplio, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*amplus*). To enlarge.

Amplius, *adv*. (*comp*. of *ample*). More, further.

Amplus, *a*, *um*. Ample, spacious, large.

Amulius, ii, m. Amulius, son of Procas king of Alba; he was the brother of Numitor, (152).

An, interrog. particle. Or, whether. 346, II, 2.

Anaxagoras, ae, m. Anaxagoras, a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, (112).

Anaxarchus, i, m. Anaxarchus, a philosopher of Abdera, who accompanied Alexander into Asia.

Anceps, *incipitis*. Twofold, double.

Anchises, ae, m. Anchises, the father of Aeneas. 43.

Ancus, i, m.; or *Ancus Martius*, ii, m. The fourth king of Rome, (161).

Angor, *ōris*, m. Anxiety, care, anguish.

Angustia, ae, f. (angustus), used mostly in pl. Narrow pass, difficulty; straits, channel.

Angustus, a, um. Narrow, confined, contracted, small.

Anīma, ae, f. Breath, life.

Animadverto, ēre, *verti*, *versum* (animus, adverto). To notice, observe, • perceive.

Animāl, ālis, n. Animal.

Animus, i, m. Mind, soul, courage.

Anio, *Anienis*, m. The Anio, a small river of Italy, a tributary of the Tiber, (173).

Annecto, ēre, *nexui*, *nexum*, (ad, nec-to). To tie to, annex, fasten to.

Annūlus, or *anūlus*, i, m. Ring.

Annus, i, m. Year.

Annuus, a, um, (annus). Lasting a year, for a year, annual.

Ante, adv., and prep. with acc. Before, in respect to place or time; formerly.

Antea, adv. (ante, ea). Formerly, hitherto.

Ante-pōno, ēre, *posui*, *positum*. To place before; to prefer.

Antē-quam, adv. Before, before that.

Antigōnus, i, m. Antigonus, king of Macedonia, (121).

Antiochia, ae, f. Antioch, the chief city of Syria, founded by Seleucus, and named by him in honor of his father Antiochus, (206).

Antiochus, i, m. 1. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. 2. Antiochus, the Academic philosopher and teacher of Cicero, (80).

Antipāter, tri, m. Antipater, one of Alexander's generals; after the death of Alexander he received the government of Greece and Macedonia, (241).

Antiquus, a, um. Ancient, early.

Antistes, itis, m. and f. President; priest, priestess.

Antonius, ii, m. Antony; *Marcus Antonius* formed a triumvirate with Octavianus and Lepidus, (212). *Caius Antonius* was the colleague of Cicero in the consulship, (207).

Anxiētās, ātis, f. Anxiety, solicitude.

Apelles, is, m. Apelles, a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great, (97).

Aperte, ius, *issime*, adv. (apertus). Openly, publicly.

Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio). Opened; open, free, clear, manifest.

Apollo, īnis, m. Apollo, the god of divination.

Apparātus, us, m. Preparation, equipment.

Apparātus, *a*, *um*, part. (appāro). Prepared, ready, equipped.

Appellatio, *ōnis*, *f*. (appello). Name, title.

Appello, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (ad, pello). To call, name.

Appello, *ēre*, *pūli*, *pulsum*, (ad, pello). To drive to, bring to, induce.

Appēto, *ēre*, *petivī*, *petiī*, *petitum*, (ad, peto). To long for, strive after; assail: *appētens*, *entis*, desiring, desirous of.

Appius, *ii*, *m*. Appius, a Roman name. *Appius Claudius*, *ii*, *m*., one of the Decemviri, (26).

Apprōbo, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (ad, probo). To approve, favor.

Appropinquo, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (ad, propinquo). To approach, come near.

Aptus, *a*, *um*. Fitted, adapted, suited, proper.

Apud, prep. with acc. At, near, among, at the house of, in the works of (*applied to authors*).

Apulia, *ae*, *f*. Apulia, a province in southern Italy, (204).

Aqua, *ae*, *f*. Water.

Aquila, *ae*, *f*. Eagle.

Ara, *ae*, *f*. Altar.

Arabs, *ābis*. Arabian; *subs.* an Arabian, inhabitant of Arabia in Asia, (26).

Arātrum, *i*, *n*. Plough.

Arbēla, *ōrum*, *n*. Arbela, a town in Assyria, famous for the victory of Alexander over Darius, (240).

Arbitror, *ari*, *ātus sum*, dep. To think, judge, regard.

Arcēo, *arcēre*, *arcui*. To inclose, restrain, keep from.

Ardea, *ae*, *f*. Ardea, a city of La-

tium, a few miles south of Rome, (167).

Ardeo, *ēre*, *arsi*, *arsum*. To be on fire, burn.

Ardesco, *ēre*, *arsi*. To take fire, kindle.

Aresco, *ēre*, *arui*. To become dry, to dry.

Arethūsa, *ae*, *f*. Arethusa, a celebrated fountain in Sicily, near Syracuse.

Argentus, *a*, *um*, (argentum). Made of silver, of silver.

Argentum, *i*, *n*. Silver.

Argos, *n*. (only in nom. and acc.), or

Argi, *ōrum*, *m*. pl. Argos, the capital of the province of Argolis in the Peloponnesus; the name was often applied to the province itself and poetically to all Greece, (96).

Argumentum, *i*, *n*. Argument, sign, mark.

Ariminum, *i*, *n*. Ariminum, a town in Umbria on the Adriatic, (209).

Ariovistus, *i*, *m*. Ariovistus, king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar, (47).

Aristides, *is*, *m*. Aristides, an Athenian general and statesman, renowned for his integrity, (49).

Aristobulus, *i*, *m*. A king of Judea, who was taken by Pompey and carried as prisoner to Rome, (206).

Aristotēles, *is*, *m*. A distinguished philosopher, and the teacher of Alexander the Great, (85, 245).

Arma, *ōrum*, *n*. pl. Arms, force of arms.

Armātus, *a*, *um*, part. (armo). Armed.

Armenia, *ae*, *f*. Armenia, a country of Asia, divided by the river Euphrates into two unequal parts,

- viz.* : the eastern, called *Armenia Major*, and the western, called *Armenia Minor*, (205).
- Armilla*, *ae*, *f.* Bracelet.
- Armo*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*arma*). To arm.
- Arripio*, *ere*, *ripui*, *reptum*, (*ad*, *rapio*). To seize upon, seize.
- Arrögans*, *antis*, *part.* (*arrögo*). Proud, arrogant.
- Arrögantia*, *ae*, *f.* (*arrögans*). Arrogance, pride.
- Arrögo*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*ad*, *rogo*). To claim, arrogate.
- Ara*, *artis*, *f.* Art, skill.
- Artaphernes*, *is*, *m.* Artaphernes, nephew of Darius, (215).
- Artemisium*, *ii*, *n.* Artemisium, a promontory and town on the island of Euboea, (218).
- Artus*, *uum*, *m. pl.* Joints, limbs.
- Aruns*, *Aruntis*, *m.* 1. Aruns, the brother of Tarquin the Proud, (39, iv.). 2. Aruns, the son of Tarquin, (170).
- Arx*, *arcis*, *f.* Citadel.
- Ascanius*, *ii*, *m.* Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, (150).
- Asia*, *ae*, *f.* Asia, (16).
- Asina*, *ae*, *m.* Asina, a surname of Cnaeus Cornelius, who was the colleague of Duillius in the consulship in the early part of the first Punic war, (185).
- Aspis*, *idis*, *f.* Asp.
- Asporto*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*abs*, *porto*). To bear or carry away.
- Assëquor*, *sëqui*, *sëcütus sum*, *dep.* (*ad*, *sequor*). To overtake, obtain.
- Asseveratio*, *onis*, *f.* Declaration, assertion.
- Assiduus*, *a*, *um*. Assiduous; frequent; continual, incessant, constant.
- Assigno*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*ad*, *signo*). Assign, bestow.
- Asto*, for *ad-sto*.
- Astrum*, *i*, *n.* Star, constellation.
- Astu*, *n*, *indec.* City, generally applied to Athens.
- Asylum*, *i*, *n.* Asylum, place of refuge.
- At*, *conj.* But, yet.
- Ater*, *tra*, *trum*. Dark, black, gloomy.
- Athënæ*, *arum*, *f. pl.* Athens, the capital of Attica, (227).
- Atheniensis*, *e*, *adj.* (*Athënæ*). Athenian; subs. *Atheniensis*, *is*, *m.*, an Athenian, (216).
- Atilius*, *ii*, *m.* Atilius, a Roman name. See *Regulus*.
- Atque*, *conj.* And, and also, and besides; *atque—atque*, both—and.
- Attälus*, *i*, *m.* Attalus, one of Philip's generals, (234).
- Attica*, *ae*, *f.* An important state in Greece, (216).
- Atticus*, *a*, *um*, (*Attica*). Attic, Athenian; subs. *Atticus*, *i*, *m.* An inhabitant or citizen of Attica, (36).
- Atticus*, *i*, *m.* Atticus, a surname of the Roman, Titus Pomponius, (99).
- Attingo*, *ere*, *igi*, *tactum*, (*ad*, *tango*). To attain, touch, enter upon, undertake, commence.
- Attius*, *ii*, *m.* Attius, a Roman name, (89).
- Attribuo*, *ere*, *tribui*, *tribütum*, (*ad*, *tribuo*). To attribute to, ascribe to, to bestow, to assign, or impute to.

Auctor, ōris, m. (augeo). Author, founder, approver, adviser, authority.
Auctoritas, ātis, f. (auctor). Authority, influence.
Audacia, ae, f. (audax). Boldness, insolence, audacity.
Audax, audācis, (audeo). Bold, audacious, desperate.
Audeo, ēre, ausus sum. To dare, attempt. 272, 3.
Audio, ire, īvi or īi, itum. To hear, listen to.
Aufugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum, (ab, fugio). To flee from; run away from. 338, 1, *ab*.
Augeo, ēre, auxi, auctum. To enlarge, increase.
Augūror, ari, ātus sum, dep. To augur, predict, foretell.
Augustus, i, m. Augustus, surname of Octavius Caesar, the first of the Roman Emperors. This surname was also often applied to the Emperors generally, (213).
Aulus, i, m. Aulus, a Roman praenomen.
Aurarius, a, um, (aurum). Pertaining to gold; *auraria metalla*, gold mines.
Aureus, a, um, (aurum). Made of gold, golden.
Auriga, ae, f. Charioteer, driver.
Auris, is, f. Ear.
Aurum, i, n. Gold.
Aut, conj. Or; *aut—aut*, either—or, partly—partly.
Autem, conj. But, moreover.
Auxilium, ii, n. (augeo.) Aid; *plur.* auxiliaries.
Avaritia, ae, f. (avārus). Avarice.
Avārus, a, um. Avaricious.

Aventinus, i, m. The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, (154).
Averto, ēre, verti, versum, (ab, verto).
 To avert, turn from, remove.
Avidus, a, um. Desirous, eager.
Avis, is, f. Bird.
Avus, i, m. Grandfather.

B.

Babylonia, ae, f. Babylonia, a province of Syria: also Babylon, the capital of Babylonia, (243).
Bacchantes, ium, pl. (bacchor). Votaries of Bacchus.
Bacchor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (Bacchus). To celebrate the festival of Bacchus, to revel. *Bacchans, antis*, part. revelling.
Bacchus, i, m. The god of wine, (19).
Barba, ae, f. Beard.
Barbārus, a, um. Foreign, barbarous, rude.
Barbārus, i, m. Foreigner, barbarian.
Beāte, ius, issime, adv. (beātus). Happily.
Beātus, a, um. Happy.
Belgae, arum. The Belgians, a warlike people in the north of Gaul, (25).
Bellicōsus, a, um, (bellum). Warlike.
Bello, āre, avi, ātum, (bellum). To carry on war.
Bellum, i, n. War.
Bene, melius, optime, adv. Well. 305, 2.
Beneficium, ii, n. (beneficus, *from* bene, facio). Benefit, favor, kindness.
Benevolentia, ae, f. (benevōlens,

from bene, volo). Kindness, benevolence.

Benigne, ius, issime, adv. (benignus). Kindly.

Benignus, a, um. Kind, good, benignant.

Bestia, ae, f. A beast.

Bestiola, ae, f. (bestia). A small animal, insect.

Bibo, ēre, bibi, bibitum. To drink.

Bibulus, i, m. Bibulus, a Roman name; *Lucius Bibulus* was Caesar's colleague in the consulship, (208).

Biduum, i, n. (biduus). A period of two days.

Biduus, a, um, (bis, dies). Continuing two days.

Biennium, ii, n. (bis, annus). A period of two years, two years.

Biformis, e, (bis, forma). Having two forms, biformed.

Bini, ae, a, distribute. Two by two, two and two. 174, 2.

Bis, adv. Twice.

Boeotius, ii, m. (Boeotia). A Boeotian, inhabitant of Boeotia in central Greece, (229).

Boletus, i, m. Mushroom.

Bonitas, atis, f. (bonus). Goodness, excellence.

Bonum, i, n. (bonus). Blessing, prosperity, any good; pl. bona, goods, property.

Bonus, a, um; melior, optimus. Good, noble, brave. 165.

Bos, Bovis, m. and *f.* Ox, cow. 72, 6; 90, 2.

Brachium, ii, n. Arm, fore-arm.

Brevis, e. Short, brief; *brevi* (tempore), in a short time, shortly.

Britannicus, a, um, (Britannia,

Great Britain). British, English, (208).

Britannus, i, m. (Britannia). A Briton, (208).

Brutus, i, m. Brutus, a Roman name. *Lucius Junius Brutus* was one of the first consuls of Rome, (168). *Marcus Junius Brutus* and *Decimus Junius Brutus* acted prominent parts in the assassination of Caesar, (211).

Byzantium, ii, n. Byzantium, a city on the Bosphorus, now Constantinople.

C.

C. An abbreviation of *Caius*; *Cn.* of *Cnaeus*.

Cado, ēre, cecidi, casum. To fall, fall in battle, perish.

Caecus, a, um. Blind.

Caedes, is, f. (caedo). Slaughter, bloodshed.

Caedo, ēre, cecidi, caesum. To cut, kill, slay.

Caesar, āris, m. Caesar, a surname of the Julian family; *Caius Julius Caesar*, a distinguished general and statesman. The title, or surname, *Caesar*, was also applied generally to denote the Roman emperors, (208).

Caius, ii, m. Caius, a Roman name. See *Caesar*.

Calamitas, atis, f. Loss, calamity, disaster.

Callide, ius, issime, adv. (callidus). Shrewdly, skilfully.

Camillus, i, m. Camillus, a distinguished Roman general, (176).

Campania, ae, f. Campania, a province in Central Italy, (182).

Campanus, a, um, (Campania). Campanian, of Campania. *Subs.* a Campanian, (44, 181).

Campus, i, m. A plain, field of battle.

Candidus, u, um. White, clear, bright, light.

Caninius, ii, m. Caninius, a Roman consul, (80).

Cannae, arum, f. plur. Cannae, a village in Apulia, famous for the great victory of Hannibal over the Romans, (191).

Cannensis, e, adj. (Cannae). Belonging to Cannae, of Cannae, (194).

Cano, ère, cecini, cantum. To sing, sound, crow.

Canto, are, avi, atum, (cano). To sing, play.

Cantus, us, m. (cano). Singing, song, melody.

Capaz, acis, (capio). Capacious, large, comprehensive, able.

Capesso, ère, ivi, itum, (capio). To take, seize; *fugam capessere*, to resort to flight, betake one's self to flight. 332, 2, 2.

Capillus, i, m. Hair.

Capio, ère, cepi, captum. To take, take possession of, hold, receive.

Capitalis, e, (caput). Deadly, mortal, *capitale crimen*, a capital crime or offence.

Capitolium, ii, n. Capitol. This term is applied sometimes to the temple of Jupiter, and sometimes to the whole Capitoline Hill, including both the temple and the citadel of Rome.

Capra, ae, f. A she-goat.

Captivitas, atis, f. (captivus). Captivity, bondage.

Captivus, a, um, (capio). Captive, enslaved; *substantively*, a prisoner, a captive.

Captus, a, um, part. (capio). Captured, taken.

Capua, ae, f. Capua, the chief city of Campania, (204).

Caput, itis, n. Head, capital; *capitis damnare*, to condemn to death.

Carcer, èris, m. Prison.

Careo, ère, carui, caritum. To be destitute, be free from, be without.

Carmen, inis, n. A song, poem; poetry.

Caro, carnis, f. Flesh.

Carpentum, i, m. Chariot, carriage.

Carthago, inis, f. Carthage, an ancient city in Northern Africa, (189). *Carthago Nova.* New Carthage, a town in Spain; now *Carthagera*, (194).

Carthaginiensis, e, adj. (Carthago). Carthaginian; *subs.* *Carthaginiensis, is, m.* a Carthaginian, (185).

Carus, a, um. Dear.

Cassius, ii, m. Cassius, a Roman name. *Lucius Cassius*, one of the accomplices of Catiline, (97, 15). *Caius Cassius*, one of the conspirators against Caesar, (218).

Caste, ius, issime, adv. (castus). Virtuously, chastely.

Castus, a, um. Chaste, pure.

Castellum, i, n. dimin. (castrum). Castle, fortress. 315, 3.

Castor, èris, m. Castor, son of Tyn-darus and brother of Pollux, (63, 9).

Castra, ōrum, n. (pl. of *castrum*, a castle). Camp. 132.

Casus, us, m. (cado). Fall, misfortune, chance, accident.

Catilina, ae, m. Catiline. *Lucius Sergius Catilina*, the notorious conspirator against the Roman government, (207).

Catinensis or *Catiniensis, is, m.* A Catinean, a citizen of Catina, a city in Sicily, (223).

Cato, ōnis, m. Cato, the name of several distinguished Romans. The most celebrated was *Marcus Porcius Cato*, the *Censor*, (88, 13). *Catŭlus, i, m.* Catulus, surname of *Caius Lutatius*, a Roman consul at the close of the first Punic war, (188).

Caudinus, a, um. Caudine; *Furculas Caudinas*, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile near Caudium, in Italy, (179).

Causa, ae, f. Cause, purpose, business, suit at law.

Causidicus, i, m. (causa, dico). Pleader, advocate; speaker.

Cautes, is, f. A crag, cliff, rock.

Caveo, ēre, cāvi, cautum. To shun, avoid, guard against; *sibi ab aliquo cavere*, to protect one's self from any one.

Cedo, ēre, cessi, cessum. To give place to, yield to, withdraw, depart.

Celeber, bris, bre. Renowned, celebrated.

Celebro, are, avi, atum, (celeber).

To celebrate, solemnize.

Celer, celēris. Swift. 163, 1.

Celeritas, atis, f. (celer). Celerity, swiftness.

Celeriter, ius, rime, adv. (celer).

Swiftly, quickly. 305, 2.

Cella, ae, f. Store-room, storehouse; *cella penaria*, granary.

Celo, are, avi, atum. To hide, conceal.

Censeo, ēre, censi, censum. To think, judge, decree.

Censorinus, i, m. Censorinus, surname of *Lucius Marcius*, a Roman consul in the third Punic war, (199).

Census, us, m. Census.

Centum, indec. Hundred.

Centurio, ōnis, m. (centum). Centurion.

Cerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. To perceive, see, discern.

Certamen, inis, n. (certo). Contest, game, engagement.

Certatim, adv. (certatus, from certo). Earnestly, eagerly.

Certo, are, avi, atum. To fight, struggle, contend, endeavor.

Certus, a, um. Sure, certain; *certiorem facere*, to inform.

Cesso, are, avi, atum, (cedo). To cease, pause.

Celerus, a, um, nom. sing. m. not used. The other, the rest.

Chaeronēa, ae, f. Chaeronea, a town in Boeotia, the birth-place of Plistarch, (232).

Chersonesus, i, f. The Chersonesus, a peninsula in Thracia, west of the Hellespont.

Christianus, a, um. Christian, often used substantively.

Cicatrix, icis, f. Scar.

Cicero, ōnis, m. Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator, (207).

Cincinnatus, i, m. Cincinnatus, a

- renowned Roman citizen and dictator, (71).
- Cineas*, *ae*, *m*. A friend and favorite minister of Pyrrhus.
- Cingo*, *ēre*, *cinxi*, *cinctum*. To surround, encompass; crown; invest.
- Cinna*, *ae*, *m*. Cinna, a surname among the Romans. *Lucius Cornelius Cinna*, confederate of Marius in the civil war, (203).
- Circa*, *prep*. with *acc*. About, around, among.
- Circiter*, *prep*. with *acc*. About, near.
- Circum* = *circa*.
- Circum-do*, *dāre*, *dēdi*, *dātum*. To place around, surround, invest.
- Circum-eo*, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To go around, surround, encompass, 295.
- Circumspicio*, *ēre*, *spexi*, *spectum*. (*circum*, *specio*). To look round, look for, seek.
- Circum-venio*, *ire*, *vēni*, *ventum*. To come around, encompass, surround, circumvent, deceive.
- Cis*, *prep*. with *acc*. On this side of, within.
- Cito*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To excite, urge, hasten; *citāto equo*, at full gallop or speed.
- Cito*, *citius*, *citissime*, *adv*. (*citus*). Soon, quickly.
- Citra*, *adv.*, and *prep*. with *acc*. On this side.
- Citus*, *a*, *um*. Quick, swift, rapid.
- Civilis*, *e*, (*civis*). Civil, domestic.
- Civilitas*, *atis*, *f*. (*civilis*). Civility, politeness.
- Civis*, *is*, *m*. and *f*. Citizen.
- Civitas*, *atis*, *f*. (*civis*). City, state, citizenship.
- Clades*, *is*, *f*. Loss, slaughter, destruction, defeat.
- Clam*, *adv.*, and *prep*. with *acc*. or *abl*. Secretly, without the knowledge of.
- Clarus*, *a*, *um*. Splendid, renowned, illustrious, clear.
- Classarius*, *ii*, *m*. (*classis*). A marine, *pl*. naval forces.
- Classis*, *is*, *f*. A fleet.
- Claudius*, *ii*, *m*. The fourth Roman emperor, (41). *Appius Claudius*, one of the decemviri, (26).
- Claudo*, *claudere*, *clausi*, *clausum*. To close, shut.
- Claudus*, *a*, *um*. Lamé.
- Clemens*, *entis*. Mild, gentle, clement.
- Clementia*, *ae*, *f*. (*clemens*). Mildness, clemency.
- Cleopatra*, *ae*, *f*. Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, (211). Another of the same name was the daughter of Philip of Macedon, (234).
- Clipeus*, or *clypeus*, *i*, *m*. Shield.
- Cloaca*, *ae*, *f*. Sewer, drain.
- Cnaeus*, or *Cneus*, *i*, *m*. Cnaeus, a Roman name; as *Cnaeus Pompeius*.
- Coarguo*, *ēre*, *coargui*, (*cum*, *arguo*). To arraign, accuse, indict; convict.
- Cocles*, *itis*, *m*. Cocles, a Roman surname. *Horatius Cocles*, a Roman, distinguished in the war with Porsēna, (171).
- Coelum*, *i*, *n*. The heavens, sky, weather.
- Coena*, *ae*, *f*. Principal meal of the Romans, supper, dinner.
- Coeo*, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, (*cum*, *eo*). To collect, assemble. 295.

Cœpi, isti, id, def. To begin. 297.

Coerceo, erēre, erēui, ercūtum, (cum, arceo). To check, confine, restrain.

Cogito, are, avi, atum. To think, ponder.

Cognātus, a, um. Related, subs. a relative.

Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco). Ascertained, known.

Cognōmen, inis, n. (cum, nomen or gnomen). Surname.

Cognōmīno, are, avi, atum, (cognōmen). To surname, call, name.

Cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nūtum, (cum, nosco or gnosco). To ascertain, learn, recognize.

Cogo, ēre, cōgi, coactum. To collect, force, compel.

Cohibeo, ēre, ui, ūtum, (cum, habeo). To hold, check, confine.

Cohors, cohortis, f. Cohort, tenth part of a legion.

Collatinus, i, m. Collatinus, surname of Tarquinius, the colleague of Brutus in the consulship, (169).

Collēga, ae, m. Colleague.

Colligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, (cum, lego). To collect, bring together.

Collōco, are, avi, atum, (cum, loco). To place, set, erect; to give in marriage.

Colloquium, ii, n. (collōquor). Conversation, interview.

Collōquor, lōqui, locūtus sum, dep. (cum, loquor). To converse, talk with.

Collum, i, n. Neck.

Colo, ēre, colui, cultum. To cultivate; honor, worship.

Color, ōris, m. Color, complexion.

Combūro, ēre, bussi, bustum, (cum, buro = uro, to burn). To burn, consume.

Comes, ūis, m. and f. Companion.

Comissatio, ōnis, f. Revelling.

Commeātus, us, m. Supplies.

Commemōro, are, avi, atum, (cum, memōro). To recall, remember, commemorate, mention.

Commentor, ari, atus sum, dep. To meditate, muse upon, consider, think, devise, invent.

Commigro, are, avi, atum, (cum, migro). To migrate.

Comminuo, ēre, minui, minūtum, (cum, minuo). To dash in pieces, crush; lessen; weaken.

Committo, ēre, misi, missum, (cum, mitto). To bring together, unite, intrust, commit; *pugnam committēre*, to engage in battle.

Commōdum, i, n. Advantage, benefit.

Commōdus, a, um, (cum, modus). Suitable, fit, proper, convenient.

Commonefacio, ēre, fēci, factum, (cum, moneo, facio). To put in mind, remind, impress earnestly.

Commōror, ari, atus sum, (cum, moror). To tarry, delay.

Commoveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, (cum, moveo). To move, excite.

Commūnis, e. Common.

Communiter, adv. (commūnis). In common, conjointly.

Commutatio, ōnis, f. Change.

Compāro, are, avi, atum, (cum, paro). To prepare, make, procure, compare.

Compello, are, avi, atum, (cum, pello). To address, call.

Compello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, (cum,

pellos. To thrust together, to force, compel, impel.

Compensatio, ōnis, f. Compensation, exchange, barter.

Comperio, ire, pēri, pertum. To find, find out.

Compes, ēdis, f. (cum, pes). Fetter, chain.

Compesco, ēre, cui. To confine, check.

Complector, ti, plexus sum, (cum, plector). To embrace, encompass.

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (cum, pleo). To fill, complete.

Complures, a. More than one; several, very many.

Compono, ēre, posui, positum, (cum, pono). To settle, adjust, adapt, compose.

Comporto, are, avi, atum, (cum, porto). To carry, bear, collect.

Compos, otis, (cum, potis). Having the mastery or control over anything; sharing in, partaking of.

Comprehendo, ēre, di, sum, (cum, prehendo). To seize, arrest, comprehend.

Concedo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (cum, cedo). To concede, grant; to depart, withdraw; *pass. impers.*, it is conceded.

Concido, ēre, cidi, (cum, cado). To fall, perish.

Concilio, are, avi, atum, (concilium). To unite, conciliate, procure, win.

Concilium, ii, n. Council, meeting.

Concio, ōnis, f. Public assembly.

Concito, are, avi, atum, (cum, cito). To raise; excite, excite rebellion.

Concordia, ae, f. (concor, harmonious). Concord, harmony.

Concurro, ēre, curri (cucurri), cur-

sum, (cum, curro). To meet, assemble; engage, fight; rush to.

Conditio, ōnis, f. (condo). Condition, terms.

Condo, ēre, didi, ditum, (cum, do). To found; conceal, hide; place, bury.

Conduco, ēre, duzi, ductum, (cum, duco). To conduct, collect; hire, contract for.

Conféro, conferre, contūli, collatum, (cum, fero). To collect, confer, compare; engage battle; *se conferre*, to betake one's self.

Confestim, adv. Immediately.

Conficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, (cum, facio). To finish, accomplish, make, produce, wear out.

Confido, ēre, fisus sum, (cum, fido). To trust, confide in.

Configo, ēre, fixi, fixum, (cum, figo). To transfix, fasten together.

Confingo, ēre, finzi, fictum, (cum, fingo). To form, feign, pretend.

Confirmo, are, avi, atum, (cum, firmo). To make firm, strengthen; encourage; corroborate.

Confisus, a, um, part. (confido). Trusting, relying upon.

Confligo, ēre, flixi, flictum, (cum, fligo). To engage, fight.

Confodio, ēre, fodi, fossam, (cum, fodio). To pierce, wound.

Confugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum, (cum, fugio). To flee for refuge.

Congredior, grēdi, gressus sum, dep. (cum, gradior). To encounter, fight.

Congregō, are, avi, atum, (cum, grego). To collect, congregate.

Congressio, ōnis, f. (congridior). Engagement, battle.

Conjicio, ĕre, jaci, jectum, (cum, jacio). To discharge, hurl, throw, drive.

Conjungo, ĕre, junxi, junctum, (cum, jungo). To join, combine.

Conjuratio, ōnis, f. (conjūro). Conspiracy.

Conjuratus, a, um, part. (conjūro). Having conspired.

Conjūro, are, avi, atum, (cum, juro). To conspire.

Conjux, ūgis, m. and f. (conjungo). Husband, wife.

Conon, ōnis, m. Conon, a celebrated Athenian general, (89, 111).

Conor, āri, atus sum, dep. To endeavor, attempt.

Conscendo, ĕre, scendi, scensum, (cum, scando). To ascend, embark.

Conscius, a, um. Privy to; conscious of; *subs.* accomplice, confidant.

Conscribo, ĕre, scripsi, scriptum (cum, scribo). To summon; to enrol, arrange, order; compose.

Conscriptus, a, um, part. (conscribo). Enrolled, assembled. *Patres conscripti*, conscript fathers, i. e. senators.

Consecro, are, avi, atum (cum, sacro). To consecrate.

Consector, āri, atus sum, dep. (cum, sector). To follow, pursue.

Consenesco, ĕre, senui (cum, senesco). To grow old.

Consequor, sequi, secutus sum, (cum, sequor). To succeed, follow, pursue; secure, obtain.

Consĕro, ĕre, ui, tum, (cum, sero). To join together; *manum* or *pug-*

nam *consĕrĕre*, to join battle, engage in battle.

Conseruo, are, avi, atum, (cum, seruo). To preserve, watch over, rescue.

Considĕro, are, avi, atum. To inspect, examine.

Consido, ĕre, sedi, sessum, (cum, sido). To encamp, settle.

Consilium, ii, n. Counsel, advice, wisdom, intention, design, council.

Consisto, ĕre, stiti, stitum, (cum, sisto). To place or station one's self, to stand.

Consolĕor, āri, atus sum, dep. (cum, solor). To comfort, console.

Conspectus, us, m. (conspicio). Sight, presence.

Conspicio, ĕre, spexi, spectrum, (cum, specio). To see, observe.

Conspicor, āri, atus sum, dep. (conspicio). To behold, see.

Conspirationĕ, ōnis, f. (conspiro). Union, conspiracy.

Constantĕr, ius, issime, adv. (consto). Consistently.

Constantia, ae, f. (consto). Constancy, firmness.

Constat, impers. (consto). It is known, is an admitted fact.

Constituo, ĕre, ui, utum, (cum, statuo). To constitute; build, erect; station, place; appoint, arrange, manage.

Consto, are, stiti, stitum, (cum, sto). To stand together, halt.

Consuesco, ĕre, evi, etum, (cum, suesco). To be accustomed.

Consuetudo, inis, f. (consuesco). Custom, usage, habit.

Consul, ūlia, m. (consulo). Consul, Roman chief magistrate.

Consularia, e. Consular; *subs.* one who has been consul, one of consular rank.

Consulatus, us, m. (consul). Consulship.

Consilio, Ære, suli, sultum. To consult, consider; *with dat.* to consult for one's good.

Consummo, Ære, avi, atum. To finish, accomplish.

Consumo, Ære, sumpsi, sumptum, (cum, sumo). To consume, wear out, waste, use, employ.

Contego, Ære, texi, tectum, (cum, tego). To cover.

Contemno, Ære, tempsi, temptum, (cum, temno). To contemn, despise, disregard.

Contemptus, us, m. (contemno). Contempt, scorn, disregard.

Contendo, Ære, tendi, tentum, (cum, tendo). To contend, strive, attempt, labor; betake one's self, go.

Contentio, Ænis, f. (contendo). Effort, contest, struggle, exertion.

Contentus, a, um. Content, contented.

Continens, entis, (contineo). Adjoining, continuous; *subs. f.* continent.

Continentia, æ, f. (contineo). Forbearance, self-control.

Contineo, Ære, teneo, tentum, (cum, teneo). To hold, keep, check.

Continuo, Ære, avi, atum, (continuo). To connect, unite, continue.

Contra, adv., and prep. with acc. Against, opposite to, contrary to; on the contrary.

Contra-dico, Ære, dixi, dictum. To contradict, object to.

Contrahō, Ære, trahi, tractum, (cum, traho). To collect, incur, contract.

Contrarius, a, um, (contra). Contrary to, opposite.

Contrucido, Ære, avi, atum, (cum, trucido). To slay, kill, mangle.

Contueor, tueri, tuitus sum, dep. (cum, tueor). To survey, look upon, behold; consider, ponder.

Convalesco, Ære, lui, (cum, valesco). To gain strength, recover.

Conveniens, entis, (convenio). Becoming, fit, proper.

Convenienter, ius, issime, adv. (convenio). Fitly, suitably, agreeably, consistently.

Convenio, Ære, vëni, ventum, (cum, venio). To convene, assemble, meet, agree, harmonize, besit.

Converto, Ære, verti, versum, (cum, verto). To turn, change, alter, convert.

Convinco, Ære, vici, victum, (cum, vinco). To conquer, convict.

Convivium, ii, n. Feast, banquet.

Convoco, Ære, avi, atum, (cum, voco). To assemble, call together.

Copia, æ, f. Abundance, supply, ability, power; *pl.* forces, stores, supplies.

Coram, adv., and prep. with abl. In the presence of, before.

Corinthus, i, f. Corinth, a city of Achaia, (162).

Corinthius, a, um, (Corinthus). Corinthian, *subs.* *Corinthius, ii, m.* a Corinthian, (45).

Coriolanus, i, m. Coriolanus, a surname given to *Caius Marcius*, derived from *Corioli*, the name of a town which he had taken in war, (174).

Corioli, ōrum, m. pl. Corioli, a town in Latium, (174).

Cornelia, æ, f. Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, (131).

Cornelius, ii, m. Cornelius, the name of a distinguished Roman gens, including the *Scipios*; as, *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, (190, 194).

Cornelius, a, um. Belonging to the Cornelian family, (120).

Cornu, us, n. Horn, wing of an army.

Corōna, æ, f. Garland, crown.

Corpus, ōris, n. Body, community.

Corrigo, ēre, rexi, rectum, (cum, rego). To reform, correct.

Corripio, ēre, ripui, reptum, (cum, rapio). To seize, lay hold of.

Corrumpto, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, (cum, rumpo). To corrupt, bribe, seduce.

Crassus, i, m. Crassus, a Roman name, (93). *Marcus Licinius Crassus*, a Roman general, (204).

Creber, bra, brum. Frequent, numerous.

Credo, ēre, credidi, creditum. To trust, believe.

Cremēra, æ, f. The Cremera, a river of Etruria, in Italy, (175).

Creo, are, avi, atum. To appoint, elect, make.

Cresco, ēre, crevi, crētum. To grow, increase.

Crimen, inis, n. Crime, accusation.

Criminor, āri, atus sum, dep. (crimen). To accuse.

Crinis, is, m. Hair.

Critias, æ, m. Critias, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, (228).

Crixus, i, m. Crixus, a leader in the war of the gladiators, (204).

Crucio, are, avi, atum, (crux). To pain, afflict, torture.

Crudelis, e. Cruel.

Crudelitas, atis, f. (crudelis). Cruelty.

Crudeliter, ius, issime, adv. (crudelis). Cruelly.

Cubitum, i, n. The elbow, a cubit.

Culpa, æ, f. Fault, blame.

Cultura, æ, f. (colo). Agriculture, cultivation.

Cultus, us, m. Culture, necessities, as food, clothing, etc.

Cum, prep. with abl. With.

Cum, conj. = quum.

Cumae, arum, f. Cumae, an ancient city and colony in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned for its Sibyl, (49, 7).

Cunctatio, ōnis, f. (cunctor). Delay.

Cunctor, āri, atus sum. To delay, hesitate.

Cunctus, a, um. All, all together, entire.

Cupide, ius, issime, adv. (cupidus). Eagerly.

Cupiditas, atis, f. (cupidus). Desire, wish.

Cupidus, a, um, (cupio). Desirous, having desires, avaricious, covetous, fond of.

Cupio, ēre, iui or ii, itum. To desire.

Cur, adv. Why, wherefore.

Cura, æ, f. Care, management, anxiety.

Cures, ium, f. pl. Cures, the ancient capital of the Sabines, (159).

Curia, æ, f. Senate-house; ward.

Curiatii, ōrum, m. pl. The Curiatii,

three brothers who were selected from the Alban army to engage in combat with the three Horatii, also brothers, from the Romans, (160). See note on "*Horatiôrum et Curiatiôrum*," (160).

Curius, *ii*, m. Curius, a Roman name, (27).

Curo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To care for, take care of.

Curro, *ëre*, *cucurri*, *cursum*. To run.

Currus, *us*, m. (curro). Chariot.

Cursor, *ôris*, m. Cursor, surname of *Lucius Papirius*, dictator in the Samnite war, (178).

Cursus, *us*, m. (curro). Course.

Custodia, *ae*, f. Care, charge of, custody, confinement.

Custodio, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, (custos). To guard, preserve, watch.

Custos, *ôdis*, m. and f. Guard, keeper.

Cynicus, *i*, m. A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic.

Cynoscephalae, *arum*, f. pl. Cynoscephalae, "Dogs' Heads," two hills in Thessaly, (197).

Cyprus, *i*, f. Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean sea, near Asia Minor, (27, 11).

Cyrus, *i*, m. The name of two eminent Persian princes; *Cyrus*, the Great, the founder of the Persian empire, (13), and *Cyrus*, the son of *Darius*, (225).

D.

Damnatio, *ônis*, f. Condemnation.

Damno, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (damnum). To condemn; *capitis damnare*, to condemn to death.

Damnum, *i*, n. Loss, damage.

Darius, *ii*, m. Darius, a celebrated king of Persia, (215).

Datis, *is*, m. Datis, one of the generals of Darius, (215).

De, prep. with abl. From, of, concerning, on the subject of, over.

Debeo, *ëre*, *ui*, *itum*. To owe, ought.

Debeor, *ëri*, *debitus sum*, dep. To be due, belong.

Debilito, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To weaken, disable.

De-cedo, *ëre*, *cessi*, *cessum*. To depart, withdraw, die.

Decem, indecl. Ten.

Decemplex, *icis*, (decem, plico, to fold). Tenfold.

Decem-vir, *vîri*, m. A decemvir.

De-cerno, *ëre*, *crêvi*, *crêtum*. To decide; contend, fight; decree, intrust by decree.

Decet, *decuit*, impers. It is seemly, becoming, becomes.

Decido, *ëre*, *cidi*, *cisum*, (de, caedo). To cut off; decide, determine.

Decimus, *a*, *um*, (decem). Tenth.

Decipio, *ëre*, *cêpi*, *ceptum*, (de, capio). To deceive.

De-claro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To make clear, manifest; declare, pronounce.

Decrêtum, *i*, n. (decerno). Decree.

Decus, *ôris*, n. Ornament, honor.

De-dêcus, *ôris*, n. Disgrace.

Dedicatio, *ônis*, f. (dedico). Dedication.

Dedico, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (de, dico). To dedicate.

Deditio, *ônis*, f. (dedo). Surrender.

De-do, *ëre*, *didî*, *ditum*. To surren-

- der; devote one's self to, give one's self up to.
- De-dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum.* To bring down, conduct; remove; lead.
- De-fatigo, are, avi, atum.* To weary, fatigue.
- Defectio, ōnis, f. (deficio).* Failure, eclipse, defection.
- De-fendo, ēre, fendi, fensum.* To defend, ward off.
- De-fēro, ferre, tūli, latum.* To offer, exhibit, bestow, present: carry or bear away.
- Deficio, ēre, fēci, factum, (de, facio).* To fail, spend itself; be eclipsed; desert, revolt.
- De-flāgro, are, avi, atum.* To burn, burn down, consume, destroy.
- De-formis, e, (de, forma).* Deformed, ugly.
- De-fungor, gi, functus sum.* To discharge, execute; die.
- De-glūbo, ēre, —, gluptum.* To flay, to skin.
- Dein or deinde, adv.* Then, afterwards.
- Deiotārus, i, m.* Deiotarus, a king of Galatia, (206).
- Dejicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (de, jacio)* To throw down, overthrow, slay.
- De-lecto, are, avi, atum.* To allure; to delight, please.
- Delectus, a, um, (deligo).* Chosen.
- Deleo, ēre, ēvi, etum.* To destroy, efface, put an end to.
- De-libēro, are, avi, atum.* To liberate.
- Deliciae, arum, f. pl.* Delights, pleasures; delight, darling, beloved.
- Deligo, ēre, legi, lectum, (de, lego).* To choose, select; love.
- Delirium, ii, n.* Madness, dotage, instances of it.
- Delos or Delus, i, f.* Delos, a small island in the Aegean sea, (27, 10).
- Delphi, ōrum, m. pl.* Delphi, a town of Phocia, celebrated for the temple and oracle of Apollo, (217).
- Demarātus, i, m.* Demaratus, the father of Tarquinius Priscus, (162).
- De-mergo, ēre, merxi, mersum.* To plunge in, bury in, sink.
- De-mitto, ēre, misi, missum.* To let down, drop, send away, send.
- Democritus, i, m.* Democritus, a celebrated Grecian philosopher, (91).
- Demorior, mōri, mortuus sum, (de, morior).* To die.
- Demosthēnes, is, m.* Demosthenes, the most celebrated of the Grecian orators, (92, 7).
- Demum, adv.* At length, finally.
- Denarius, ii, m.* Denarius, a Roman silver coin, worth about sixteen cents.
- Deni, ae, a.* Ten by ten, ten at a time.
- Denique, adv.* Finally.
- Dens, dentis, m.* A tooth.
- De-nūdo, are, avi, atum.* To make naked, strip.
- Denuntiatio, ōnis, f. (denuntio).* Denunciation, warning.
- De-nuntio, are, avi, atum.* To declare, denounce.
- Denuo, adv.* Again, afresh.
- De-pello, ēre, pūli, pulsum.* To drive away, expel.
- De-pōno, ēre, posui, positum.* To

- lay down or aside, deposit, de-
pose.
- De-popŭlor, āri, ātus sum.* To pil-
lage, depopulate.
- De-porto, āre, āvi, ātum.* To carry
off or away.
- De-prædor, āri, ātus sum, (de, præ-
dor).* To ravage, plunder.
- De-prehendo, ěre, di, sum, (de, pre-
hendo).* To seize, catch, detect,
surprise.
- De-pugno, āre, āvi, ātum.* To fight.
- De-relictio, ōnis, f. (de, relinquo).*
Neglect, disregard.
- De-scribo, ěre, scripsi, scriptum.* To
describe; impose; assess; desig-
nate; divide.
- De-sĕro, ěre, serui, sertum, (de, sero).*
To abandon, desert.
- De-sidĕro, āre, āvi, ātum.* To long
for, wish, desire earnestly.
- De-silio, ěre, silui, sultum, (de, salio).*
To alight, dismount.
- De-sino, ěre, sivi or sii, situm, (de,
sino).* To cease, desist.
- De-sipio, ěre, (de, sapio).* To be
void of understanding, be foolish,
be delirious.
- De-sisto, ěre, stiti, stitum.* To de-
sist, leave off.
- De-speratio, ōnis, f. (despĕro).* De-
spair, desperation.
- De-spĕro, āre, āvi, ātum.* To de-
spair.
- De-spicio, ěre, spexi, spectrum, (de,
specio).* To despise, disregard.
- De-stino, āre, āvi, ātum.* To destine,
appoint, design.
- De-sum, esse, fui.* To fail, be wanting.
- De-terreo, ěre, ui, itum.* To deter.
- De-tineo, ěre, tenui, tentum, (de, te-
neo).* To detain, hinder.
- De-trāho, ěre, traxi, tractum, (de,
traho).* To draw or take away or
from, detract.
- De-trimentum, i, n.* Loss, damage,
detriment; harm.
- De-us, i, m.* God, deity. See 45, 6.
- De-vasto, āre, —, ātum.* To devastate,
pillage.
- De-venio, ěre, vĕni, ventum.* To come
down, arrive, reach.
- De-vineo, ěre, vici, victum.* To con-
quer.
- Dexter, tra, trum.* Right, on the
right hand.
- Dextra, æ, f.* The right hand.
- Di.* See *Dis*.
- Diadĕma, ātis, n.* Diadem.
- Diagōras, æ, m.* Diagoras, a Rho-
dian athlete, who distinguished
himself in the Olympic games,
(143).
- Diāna, æ, f.* The goddess Diana,
the daughter of Jupiter and La-
tona, and sister of Apollo, (97).
- Dico, ěre, dixi, dictum.* To say, call.
- Dictātor, ōris, m. (dico).* Dictator,
an officer appointed by the Romans
in times of great danger.
- Dido, us, or ōnis, f.* Dido, the foun-
dress of Carthage, daughter of
Belus, (44, III.)
- Dies, ei, m. and f.* Day.
- Difficile, ius, lima, adv. (difficilis).*
With difficulty.
- Difficilis, e, (dis, facilis).* Difficult.
163, 2.
- Digītus, i, m.* Finger.
- Dignitas, ātis, f. (dignus).* Dignity,
rank, office.
- Dignor, āri, ātus sum, (dignus).* To
deem worthy, deign.
- Dignus, a um.* Worthy.

- Di-labor, labi, lapsus sum*, dep. To fall asunder, go to pieces; flee; scatter, disperse.
- Dilatio, ōnis*, f. Delay, delaying.
- Diligens, entis*, (dillgo). Fond of, mindful, diligent, observant.
- Diligenter, ius, iissime*, adv. (dillgens). Carefully, diligently, earnestly.
- Diligentia, ae*, f. (dillgens). Diligence.
- Dillgo, ěre, lexi, lectum*, (dis, lego). To choose, love.
- Dimico, are, avi, atum*, (dis, di, mico). To encounter, fight.
- Di-mitto, ěre, misi, missum*. To dismiss, let go.
- Diogenes, is*, m. Diogenes, the noted Cynic philosopher of Greece, (135).
- Dion, ōnis*, m. Dion, brother-in-law of the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, (81).
- Dionysius, ii*, m. Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, (26).
- Diripio, ěre, ripui, reptum*, (dis, di, rapio). To lay waste, pillage.
- Diruo, ěre, dirui, dirutum*, (dis, di, ruo). To destroy, demolish.
- Dis*, or *di*, insep. prep. Asunder, not.
- Dis-cĕdo, ěre, cessi, cessum*. To depart, retire from.
- Disceptatio, ōnis*, f. Debate, quarrel.
- Disciplina, ae*, f. Discipline, instruction.
- Discipulus, i*, m. (disco). A learner, scholar, disciple.
- Disco, ěre, didici*. To learn.
- Discordia, ae*, f. Strife, discord.
- Discordo, are, avi, atum*, (discors, discordant). To differ, be at variance, disagree.
- Discrimen, inis*, n. Danger, crisis.
- Dis-curro, ěre, curri, cursum*. To run different ways, run about, separate.
- Dispergo, ěre, spersi, spersum*, (dis, di, spargo). To scatter, disperse.
- Displiceo, ěre, plicui, plicitum*, (dis, placeo). To displease.
- Dis-pūto, are, avi, atum*. To compute, estimate; examine, investigate, discuss.
- Dis-sĕro, ěre, serui, sertum*. To examine, argue, discuss.
- Dissidium, ii*, n. Dissension.
- Dis-similis, e*. Unlike, dissimilar.
- Dissimulo, are, avi, atum*. To dissemble, conceal, omit.
- Dis-sipo, are, avi, atum*. To dissipate, scatter.
- Dis-solvo, ěre, solvi, solutum*. To destroy, abolish, dissolve.
- Distribuo, ěre, tribui, tributum*. To distribute.
- Districtus, a, um*, (distringo). Busy, occupied with.
- Distringo, ěre, strinxi, strictum*, (di, stringo). To occupy, engage attention.
- Ditio, ōnis*, f. Rule, sway.
- Diu, diutius, diutissime*, adv. Long, for a long time.
- Diutinus, a, um*, (diu). Of long duration, lasting.
- Diuturnitas, atis*, f. (diuturnus). Long time.
- Diversus, a, um*. Diverse, unlike, opposite.
- Dives, itis*. Rich.
- Divico, ōnis*, m. Divico, a distinguished Helvetian general, (85, 5).
- Divido, ěre, divisi, divisum*. To divide, allot.
- Divinus, a, um*. Divine.

Divitiæ, arum, f. (dives). Riches, wealth.
Divus, a, um. Divine; subs. god, goddess.
Do, dare, dedi, datum. To give, grant, impute, allow.
Doceo, ere, ui, tum. To teach.
Doctrina, æ, f. Instruction, learning, erudition, doctrine.
Doctus, a, um, (doceo). Learned, skilled.
Documentum, i, n. Lesson, proof, specimen, mark.
Dolabella, æ, m. Dolabella, a Roman name. *Publius Cornelius Dolabella*, son-in-law of Cicero, (122).
Doleo, ere, ui, itum. To grieve.
Dolor, oris, m. (doleo). Pain, grief.
Dolus, i, m. Artifice, deceit.
Domesticus, a, um, (domus). Domestic, private, personal.
Domicilium, ii, n. (domus). Habitation, abode.
Dominatio, onis. Rule, tyranny.
Dominatus, us, m. Rule, sovereignty.
Dominus, i, m. Master, owner.
Domo, are, ui, itum. To subdue.
Domus, us or i, f. House, home; *domi*, at home.
Donec, conj. Until.
Dono, are, avi, atum, (donum). To give, present with.
Donum, i, n. (do). Present, gift.
Dormio, ire, ivi or ii, itum. To sleep, slumber, rest.
Dos, dotis, f. Gift, dowry.
Drusus, i, m. Drusus, son of the Emperor Tiberius, (146).
Dubitatio, onis, f. (dubito). Doubt, hesitation.

Dubito, are, avi, atum. To doubt, hesitate.
Dubius, a, um. Doubtful; neut. often subs. doubt.
Ducenti, æ, a. Two hundred.
Duco, ere, duxi, ductum. To lead, conduct; with *uxorem*, to marry.
Duilius, ii, m. Duilius, a Roman name. *Caius Duilius*, a Roman commander and consul in the first Punic war, (185).
Dulcis, e. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.
Dum, conj. While, until, provided.
Dum-modo, conj. So long as, provided that.
Duo, æ, o. Two, both. 176, 2.
Duodécim, indec. (duo, decem). Twelve.
Duodécimus, a, um, (duodécim). Twelfth.
Duodequadragesimus, a, um. Thirty-eighth.
Duo-de-viginti, indec. Eighteen.
Duplex, icis. Double.
Duplico, are, avi, atum, (duplex). To double, increase.
Duritia, æ, f. (durus). Hardiness, austerity, rigid temperance, hardship.
Durus, a, um. Hard, harsh, rude.
Dux, ducis, m. and *f.* (duco). Leader, guide, general.

E

E or *ex*, prep. with abl. From, out of, of.
Ebrietas, atis, f. Drunkenness.
E-disco, ere, didici. To learn by heart, commit to memory.
E-do, edere, edidi, editum. To set forth, publish; do, perform, make, utter.

Edoceo, ēre, docui, doctum. To teach one thoroughly, inform, instruct.

Edūco, ēre, duxi, ductum. To lead out or forth.

Effero, are, avi, atum. To enrage, madden, render unmanageable.

Effero, ferre, extuli, elatum, (ex, fero). To bring forth, carry forth or out; elate.

Efficio, ēre, feci, factum, (ex, facio). To effect, occasion, accomplish, make, render.

Effluo, ēre, fluxi, fluxum, (ex, fluo). To flow out, pass away, disappear.

Effugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum, (ex, fugio). To flee, escape from, escape.

Effundo, ēre, fudi, fustum, (ex, fundo). To pour out, pour; indulge in; squander, waste.

Egeo, egere, egui. To need, to want, require, to be without.

Egeria, ae, f. Egeria, a prophetic nymph from whom Numa professed to receive instructions, (159).

Ego, mei, I. *Egomet, I myself.* 184, 3.

Egredior, egrēdi, egressus sum, dep. (e, gradior). To go or come out, to go forth, to go, to run away.

Egregie, adv. (egregius). Excellently, remarkably.

Egregius, a, um. Excellent, distinguished.

Ejicio, ēre, ejeci, ejectum, (e, jacio). To throw or drive out, expel; reject.

Elabor, elabi, elapsus sum, dep. To slip away, get off, escape.

Elaboro, are, avi, atum. To labor, exert one's self.

Elegantia, ae, f. Elegance, taste, propriety.

Elementa, ōrum, n. pl. The first principles, rudiments, elements.

Elephantus, i, m. Elephant.

Eligo, ēre, elegi, electum, (e, lego). To choose, elect.

Elōquens, entis, (elōquor). Eloquent.

Eloquenter, ius, issime, adv. (elōquens). Eloquently.

Eloquentia, ae, f. Eloquence.

Elōquor, lōqui, locutus sum, dep. To speak out, utter, declare, tell.

Emax, acis, (emo). Eager to buy, fond of buying.

Emergo, ēre, mersi, mersum. To emerge, come to light, rise in importance.

Eminentia, ae, f. Eminence, excellence.

Emineo, ēre, ui. To stand out, be prominent or conspicuous.

E-mitto, ēre, misi, missum. To send forth or away; let go.

Emo, ēre, emi, emptum. To buy, purchase.

Emolumentum, i, n. Effort, exertion; gain, profit, advantage.

Enim, conj. For, indeed.

Eniteo, ēre, nitui. To shine forth; be distinguished.

Ennius, ii, n. Ennius, a celebrated Roman poet, (120).

Eo, adv. Thither; therefore; eo usque, so far, to such an extent.

Eo, ire, ivi or ii, itum. To go; walk, sail, ride, pass. 295.

Eodem, adv. (idem). To the same place.

Epaminondas, ae, m. Epaminondas, a celebrated Theban general, (92, 5).

Ephesiús, a, um. Ephesian, relating to Ephesus, of Ephesus, born at Ephesus, (97).

Epigramma, átis, n. Inscription, epigram. 90, 1.

Epirus, i, f. Epirus, a province in the north of Greece, (180).

Epístola, ae, f. A letter, epistle.

Epŭlae, árum, f. pl. Food, banquet, feast.

Epŭlor, ári, átus sum, (epŭlae). To feast.

Eques, itis, m. (equus). Horseman. *Pl.* cavalry.

Equester, tris, tre, (eques). Equestrian.

Equidem, conj. Indeed, truly, by all means.

Equitátus, us, m. Cavalry.

Equus, i, m. Horse: *ex equo*, from a horse, on horseback.

Eretria, ae, f. Eretria, an important city on the island of Euboea, (16).

Erga, prep. with acc. Towards.

Ergo, adv. Therefore; *as subs. abl.* on account of, for, *with gen.*

Erigo, ére, erexi, erectum, (e, rego). To raise up, animate.

Eripio, ére, eripui, ereptum, (e, rapio). To snatch or take away.

Error, óris, m. Error, deception.

Erudio, íre, ívi or íi, ítum. To instruct, refine, discipline.

Eruditus, a, um, part. (erudio). Learned, instructed in.

Erumpo, ére, rŭpi, ruptum. To break forth, rush forth.

Eruo, ére, erui, erŭtum, (e, ruo). To root out, destroy.

Esca, ae, f. Food, bait.

Et, conj. And; *et—et*, both—and.

Et—enim, conj. For, truly, because that, since.

Etiam. Also, even.

Etiam—si. Even if, although.

Etiam—tum, conj. Even then, till then, still.

Etruria, ae, f. Etruria, a country of Central Italy; Tuscany, (190).

Etruscus, i, m. An Etruscan, inhabitant of Etruria, (171).

Et—si. Even if, although, though.

Euboea, ae, f. Euboea, an island in the Aegean sea, (84).

Eurípides, is, m. A celebrated Athenian tragic poet, (144).

Eurôpa, ae, f. The continent of Europe.

Eurybiádes, is, m. A king of Sparta, (219).

E-vado, ére, vâsi, vâsum. To go out; to turn out, become; escape; evade.

E-venio, íre, vëni, ventum. To come forth, happen; *evëniť, ut*, it chanced, that.

E-verto, ére, verti, versum. To pull down, overthrow.

Evôco, áre, ávi, átum, (e, voco). To call forth, summon.

Evôlo, áre, ávi, átum, (e, volo). To fly or flee away, hasten away.

Ex, prep. with abl. From. See *e* or *ex*.

Ex-adversum or *ex-adversus*, adv., and prep. with acc. Opposite, against.

Ex-áximo, áre, ávi, átum. To deprive of life or spirit; kill.

Ex-ardesco, ére, arsi. To kindle, be inflamed; break out, *as war*.

Ex-cedo, ére, cessi, cessum. To retire, withdraw.

Ex-cello, ēre, cellūs, celsum. To elevate; excel, be eminent.

Excelsus, a, um, (excello). Lofty.

Excidium, ii, n. Destruction, ruin.

Excipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, (ex, capio). To take out, except.

Ex-cito, āre, āvi, ātum. To excite, arouse, awaken, strengthen.

Excludo, ēre, clūsi, clūsum, (ex, claudo). To exclude, shut out, cut off.

Ex-cogito, āre, āvi, ātum. To devise, think out.

Excutio, ēre, cussi, cussum, (ex, quatio). To shake or throw off.

Exemplum, i, n. Example.

Ex-eo, ire, iui or ii, itum. To go from or forth.

Exerceo, ēre, cui, citum, (ex, arceo). To exercise, practise.

Exercitus, us, m. (exerceo). Army, train.

Ex-haurio, ire, hausi, haustum. To exhaust, impoverish.

Ex-horresco, ēre, horrui. To dread, to tremble at.

Exigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, (ex, ago). To drive out, expel; finish, end; demand.

Exiguus, a, um. Small.

Eximius, a, um. Excellent, choice, remarkable.

Eximo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, (ex, emo). To take away or from; exempt; rescue.

Existimatio, ōnis, f. (existimo). An opinion, judgment, supposition; reputation.

Existimo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, aestimo). To judge, think.

Exitium, ii, n. (exeo). End, death, destruction.

Ex-orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep.,

partly of 3d conj. To arise; be derived from. 286, 2.

Ex-orno, āre, āvi, ātum. To adorn, beautify, embellish, furnish, equip.

Ex-ōsus, a, um. Hating, hated, odious.

Expedio, ire, iui or ii, itum. To release, extricate; also to be expedient, or profitable.

Expeditio, ōnis, f. (expedio). Expedition.

Ex-pello, ēre, pūli, pulsum. To expel, drive away, banish.

Ex-peto, ēre, iui or ii, itum. To seek, request.

Ex-pleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. To fill, make full; fulfil.

Ex-plico, āre, āvi, ātum. To unfold; adjust; settle.

Explorator, ōris, m. Explorer, spy.

Ex-pugno, āre, āvi, ātum. To take, conquer, storm.

Ex-scindo, ēre, scīdi, scissum. To destroy.

Ex-sculpo, ēre, sculpsi, sculptum. To erase.

Exsecrabilis, e. Detestable.

Exsequiae, ārum, f. pl. Funeral.

Ex-sēquor, sēqui, secūtus sum. To prosecute, accomplish, finish; perform.

Exsiliū, ii, n. Banishment, exile.

Expectatio, ōnis, f. (exspecto). Expectation, high hope.

Ex-specto, āre, āvi, ātum. To await, expect.

Ex-stinguo, ēre, stinxi, stinctum. To extinguish, destroy.

Ex-struo, ēre, struxi, structum. To build, construct.

Exsul, ūlis, m. and f. An exile.

Ex-templo, adv. Immediately.

Ex-torqueo, 3re, torsi, tortum. To extort, obtain by force.

Ex-trahō, 3re, traxi, tractum. To extract, draw out, remove; rescue.

F

Fabius, ii, m. Fabius, the name of a distinguished Roman family.

Quintus Fabius Maximus, the celebrated Roman general who so successfully weakened Hannibal in the first Punic war, (175).

Fabricius, ii, m. Fabricius, a distinguished leader of the Romans in the war against Pyrrhus, (182).

Fabŭla, ae, f. Report, narrative, fable, story, drama.

Facies, 3i, f. A face, appearance.

Facile, ius, 3ime, adv. (facilis). Easily.

Facilis, e, (facio). Easy.

Facinus, 3ris, n. Deed, act; wickedness, crime.

Facio, 3re, feci, factum. To do, act, make, compose.

Factio, 3nis, f. Faction, party.

Facultas, 3tis, f. Capacity, ability, resource, opportunity; plur. riches, property, resources.

Fallo, 3re, fefelli, falsum. To deceive, foil.

Falsus, a, um. False, spurious.

Fama, ae, f. Fame, report.

Fames, is, f. Hunger, famine.

Famŭla, ae, f. Retinue of slaves, a family.

Familiaritas, 3tis, f. Friendship, intimacy.

Famŭla, ae, f. Female slave.

Fannius, ii, m. Fannius, a Roman name, (43).

Fanum, i, n. Temple.

Fascis, is, m. A bundle, parcel.

Fastidio, 3re, ivi or ii, itum. To loathe, despise, disdain.

Fatālis, e, (fatum). Fated, fatal.

Fatigo, 3re, avi, atum. To oppress, trouble, weary, importune.

Fatum, i, n. Fate, destiny, oracle.

Fauce, abl. f.; plur. fauces, faucium. Throat, jaws.

Faustŭlus, i, m. Faustulus, the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus, (153).

Faveo, 3re, favi, fautum. To favor.

Favor, 3ris, m. (faveo). Favor, kindness.

Felicitas, 3tis, f. (felix). Felicity, success.

Felicit̃er, ius, 3issime, adv. (felix). Happily, prosperously.

Felis, is, f. Cat.

Felix, 3cis. Happy.

Femina, ae, f. Woman, female.

Femur, 3ris, n. Thigh.

Fera, ae, f. Wild beast.

Ferax, 3cis. Fertile, fruitful, productive.

Fere, adv. Almost.

Ferme, adv. Almost.

Ferio, 3re. To strike, beat.

Ferō, ferre, tuli, latum. To bear, endure; raise; say, tell; propose, as law. 292.

Ferox, 3cis. Bold, warlike, savage.

Ferrum, i, n. Iron, sword.

Fertilis, e. Fertile, rich.

Ferus, a, um. Wild, rude, cruel; ferus and fera (subs.), wild animal or beast.

Fessus, a, um. Wearied, exhausted.

Festino, 3re, avi, atum. To hasten.

Festus, a, um. Festal; festum (subs.), a festival, feast.

Fidelis, e, (fides). Faithful, trusty.

Fides, ei, f. Fidelity, allegiance; protection, confidence, assurance; in *fidem*, under protection.

Fido, ēre, *fidus sum*. To trust, confide.

Fiducia, ae, f. Trust, confidence.

Fili, ae, f., dat. and abl. pl. *filii*bus.

Daughter. 42, 3, 4).

Filius, ii, m. Son,

Fingo, ēre, *finzi*, *factum*. To form, feign, represent.

Finio, ire, *ivi*, *itum*, (finis). To finish, put an end to.

Finis, is, m. and f. Limit, end; pl. territory.

Finitimus, a, um. Neighboring; sub. a neighbor.

Fio, *fiēri*, *factus sum*, pass. of *facio*.

To be made; become, happen. 294.

Firme, adv. Firmly, resolutely.

Firmitas, atis, f. (firmus). Firmness, strength.

Firmus, a, um. Strong, secure, firm.

Flagitiōsus, a, um. Infamous, abandoned.

Flagitium, ii, n. Disgrace, shame, base deed.

Flagro, are, *avi*, *atum*. To burn, be carried on with zeal.

Flaminius, ii, m. Flaminius, a Roman consul, defeated by Hannibal at the Lake Trasimenus, (190).

Flamma, ae, f. Flame.

Flecto, ēre, *flexi*, *flexum*. To bend, turn.

Fletus, us, m. Weeping, tears.

Florens, entis, (floreo). Blooming, youthful, excellent. *Florens aetas*, youth.

Floresco, ēre, *florui*, (floreo). To bloom, flourish, prosper; excel.

Flos, oris, m. Blossom, flower.

Flumen, inis, n. Stream, river.

Fluvius, ii, m. River.

Foederatus, a, um. Confederate, allied.

Foedus, ēris, n. League, alliance, treaty.

Fons, ontis, m. Spring, fountain.

Forem, es, etc. = *essem*, es, etc., Might be; *fore* = *futurum esse*. See 297, III. 2.

Formo, are, *avi*, *atum*. To form, fashion, adjust.

Fors, fortis, f. Chance; abl. *forte* as adv., by chance, perchance.

Forsitan, (fors, sit, an). Perhaps.

Fortasse. Perhaps.

Fortē. See *fors*.

Fortis, e. Brave, valiant.

Fortiter, ius, *issime*, adv. (fortis). Bravely.

Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis). Fortitude, bravery.

Fortuna, ae, f. Fortune.

Forum, i, n. Market-place, forum.

Fossa, ae, f. Ditch, trench.

Frango, ēre, *fregi*, *fractum*. To break.

Frater, tris, m. Brother.

Fraus, dis, f. Fraud, deceit.

Frequenter, ius, *issime*, adv. Frequently, in great numbers.

Fretus, a, um. Trusting, relying upon.

Fructus, us, m. Fruit, produce.

Frugalitas, atis, f. Frugality, integrity.

Frumentum, i, n. Corn, grain.

Fruor, *frui*, *fruitus* and *fructus sum*, dep. To enjoy.

Frustra, adv. In vain.

Fuga, ae, f. Flight.

Fugio, ĕre, fugi, fugitum. To fly, flee, avoid, shun.

Fugo, are, avi, atum. To rout, put to flight.

Fulgur, ūris, n. Lightning, thunderbolt.

Fulguratio, ōnis, f. Lightning.

Fulmen, inis, n. Lightning, thunderbolt.

Fundamentum, i, n. Foundation.

Funditus, adv. Utterly, entirely.

Fundo, ĕre, fudi, fustum. To pour out, shed, rout; also to make, cast.

Funestus, a, um, (funus). Deadly, destructive; mournful, sad.

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. To discharge, perform, pay.

Furcula, ae, f. Fork. *Furculae Caudinae*; see *Caudinus*.

Furius, ii, m. Furius, a Roman family name, as *Marcus Furius Camillus*; see *Camillus*.

Furor, ōris, m. Fury, madness.

Furtum, i, n. Theft.

Futurus, a, um, part. (sum). Future.

G.

Galatia, ae, f. Galatia, a country of Asia Minor, (206).

Gallia, ae, f. The ancient country of Gaul, (209).

Galicus, a, um, (Gallia). Gallic.

Gallina, ae, f. Hen.

Gallus, i, m. A cock.

Gallus, i, m. (Gallia). A Gaul, a native of Gaul, (39, III.).

Gaudeo, ĕre, gavissus sum. To rejoice, take pleasure in. 272, 3.

Gaudium, ii, n. Joy, pleasure.

Geminus, a, um. Twin, double.

Gemma, ae, f. Gem.

Gener, ĕri, m. Son-in-law.

Genero, are, avi, atum, (genus). To beget, create, produce.

Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno). Born, produced.

Gens, gentis, f. Family, clan, tribe, nation, race. *Ubinam gentium,* where in the world?

Genus, ĕris, n. Race, family, people, kind.

Germania, ae, f. Germany, (39, V.).

Germanus, i, m. (Germania). A German, (30).

Gero, ĕre, gessi, gestum. To bear, wear; carry on, perform; wage, as war.

Gestio, ĭre, ĩvi or ĩi, ĩtum. To desire, long for.

Gigno, ĕre, genui, genitum. To bring forth, beget, produce.

Glacialis, e. Icy, freezing.

Gladiator, ōris, m. Gladiator, a fighter at the public games.

Gladiatorius, a, um, (gladiator). Gladiatorial.

Gladius, ii, m. Sword.

Glisco, ĕre. To grow, spread; rise.

Gloria, ae, f. Glory.

Glorior, āri, ātus sum, dep. To boast, exult, glory.

Gracchus, i, m. Gracchus, a Roman name. *Sempronius Gracchus*, the Roman general who defeated Hannibal at the Trebia, (190). *Gracchi, ōrum, m. pl.* The Gracchi, members of the Gracchus family, but especially the two brothers, *Tiberius Cornelius Gracchus* and *Caius Cornelius Gracchus*, famous in the political history of Rome, (131).

Gradus, *i*, *m*. Step, position, stair.
Græce, *adv*. (Græcus). In the Greek language, in Greek.
Græcia, *ae*, *f*. Greece, (210).
Græcus or *Graius*, *a*, *um*, (Græcia). Grecian. Subs. *Græcus* or *Graius*, *i*, *m*. A Greek, (80, 8).
Grammatica, *ae*, *f*. Grammar.
Grammaticus, *a*, *um*. Of or belonging to grammar, grammatical.
Grandis, *e*. Large, great.
Grando, *inis*, *f*. Hail.
Gratia, *ae*, *f*. Favor, gratitude; *pl*. thanks; *gratia*, *abl*. for the sake of.
Gratis or *gratis*, *adv*. For nothing, without pay.
Gratulatio, *onis*, *f*. Gratulation, congratulation.
Gratus, *a*, *um*. Pleasing, acceptable; grateful.
Gravis, *e*. Heavy, severe.
Gravitas, *atis*, *f*. (gravis). Weight; dignity, gravity.
Graviter, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (gravis). Heavily, severely.
Gravo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (gravis). To burden, load.
Grus, *gruis*, *m*. and *f*. Crane.
Gubernator, *oris*, *m*. Pilot, ruler, governor.
Gubernare, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To steer, pilot; direct, manage.
Gylippus, *i*, *m*. Gylippus, a Spartan commander in the Sicilian expedition, (223).

H.

Habeo, *ere*, *ui*, *itum*. To have; regard; keep. *Sermōnem habere*, to hold a conversation.

Habito, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (habeo). To inhabit, live in, dwell in. 332, I. 2.
Habitus, *us*, *m*. (habeo). Habit, dress, attire.
Hamilcar, *aris*, *m*. Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, (186).
Hamus, *i*, *m*. Fish-hook, hook.
Hannibal, *alis*, *m*. Hannibal, the celebrated Carthaginian general in the second Punic war, (189).
Hanno, *onis*, *m*. Hanno, a Carthaginian general in the second Punic war, (195).
Hasdrubal, *alis*, *m*. Hasdrubal, son of Hamilcar and brother of Hannibal, (192). Another of the same name was the brother-in-law of Hannibal, and the founder of New Carthage, in Spain.
Hasta, *ae*, *f*. Spear.
Hastile, *is*, *n*. Spear.
Hastilis, *e*, (hasta). Belonging to a spear.
Haud, *adv*. Not.
Haurio, *ire*, *hausi*, *haustum*. To drink, draw out, exhaust.
Hector, *oris*, *m*. Hector, son of Priam and Hecuba, the bravest of the Trojans, (146).
Hedera, *ae*, *f*. Ivy.
Hellespontus, *i*, *m*. Hellespont, the straits of the Dardanelles.
Helvetii, *orum*, *m*. The Helvetians, a people of Gaul, (42).
Hercules, *is*, *m*. Hercules, a celebrated Grecian hero, deified after death.
Heres, *edis*, *m*. and *f*. Heir, heir-ess.
Herennius, *ii*, *m*. Herennius, the father of Pontius Thelesinus, who

conquered the Romans at the Caudine Forks, (179).

Herodotus, *i*, m. Herodotus, a celebrated Grecian historian, (20).

Heros, *dis*, m. Hero.

Heu! interj. Oh! Ah! Alas!

Hiberna, *orum*, n. (hibernus). Winter-quarters.

Hic, *haec*, *hoc*. This, he, she, it.

Hic, adv. Here, in this place.

Hiems, *emis*, f. Storm, winter.

Hiero, *onis*, m. Hiero, king of Syracuse at the time of the first Punic war, (185).

Hierosolyma, *ae*, f. or *orum*, n. pl. Jerusalem, the capital of Judea, (206).

Hinc, adv. (hic). Hence, on this account, on this side; *hinc—hinc*, on the one side—on the other side.

Hippius, *ae*, m. Hippias, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, (97).

Hispania, *ae*, f. Spain, (97).

Hispanus, *a*, *um*. Spanish; subs.

Hispanus, *i*, m. A Spaniard, (194).

Historia, *ae*, f. History.

Hodie, adv. To-day.

Hoedus, *i*, m. A kid, young goat.

Homerus, *i*, m. Homer, the celebrated Greek epic poet, (184).

Homo, *inis*, m. and f. Human being, man.

Honestas, *atis*, f. (honestus). Honor, honesty.

Honeste, *ius*, *issime*, adv. (honestus). Honorably, nobly, honestly.

Honestus, *a*, *um*, (honor). Full of honor, honorable, creditable, worthy, virtuous.

Honor or *honos*, *oris*, m. Honor, rank, dignity.

Honorifice, *centius*, *centissime*, adv. (honorificus). Honorably. 305.

Honoro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (honor). To honor, reverence.

Hora, *ae*, f. Hour.

Horresco, *ere*, *horruī*, (horreo). To shudder, shudder at, dread.

Horatii, *orum*, m pl. See *Curatii*; also note on "*Horatiorum et Curatiorum*", (160).

Horatius, *ii*, m. See *Cocles* and *Pulvillus*.

Hortensius, *ii*, m. Hortensius, a Roman name. *Quintus Hortensius Hortulus*, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero, (84, 91).

Hortor, *ari*, *atus sum*, dep. To exhort, incite.

Hospita, *ae*, f. Guest.

Hostia, *ae*, f. Victim.

Hostilis, *e*, (hostis). Hostile.

Hostilius, *ii*, m. Hostilius, a Roman name. *Tullus Hostilius*, the third king of Rome, (160). *Caius Hostilius Mancinus*, a Roman consul, (201).

Hostis, *is*, m. and f. Enemy.

Humānus, *a*, *um*, (homo). Human.

Humilis, *e*. Humble, small, low.

Humo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To bury.

Hypānis, *is*, m. Hypanis, a river of Sarmatia, (85).

I.

Iberus, *i*, m. Iberus, a river of Spain, now the Ebro, (25).

Ibi, adv. There, in that place.

Ico, *ere*, *ici*, *ictum*. To strike; make, ratify.

- Idem, eadem, idem.* The same; sometimes best rendered by also.
- Idoneus, a, um.* Suitable, fit.
- Ignitur, conj.* Therefore, accordingly.
- Ignavus, a, um.* Slothful, indolent.
- Ignis, is, m.* Fire.
- Ignoro, are, avi, atum.* To be ignorant of, not know.
- Ignosco, ere, ignovi, ignotum.* To excuse, forgive, overlook.
- Ilienses, ium, m.* Inhabitants of Ilium, Trojans, (146).
- Ilium, ii, n.* Ilium, or Troy, sometimes applied to the city, and sometimes to the district, (236).
- Ille, a, ud.* That; he, she, it.
- Illustris, e.* Illustrious, famous.
- Illustro, are, avi, atum, (illustris).*
To enlighten, illumine, illustrate, celebrate.
- Illyricus, a, um, or Illyrius, a, um.*
Illyrian, of or pertaining to Illyria, a country on the northeastern coast of the Adriatic, (245). Subs.
Illyricus or *Illyrius, i, m.,* an Illyrian.
- Imago, inis, f.* Image, figure, picture.
- Imbecillus, a, um, or imbecillis, e.*
Weak, feeble. *
- Imbuo, ere, imbui, imbuium.* To imbue, impress.
- Imitatio, onis, f.* Imitation.
- Imitor, ari, atus sum, dep.* To imitate, copy, portray, counterfeit.
- Immatūrus, a, um, (in, matūrus).*
Young, immature.
- Immemor, oris, (in, memor).* Unmindful, forgetful.
- Immitto, ere, misi, missum, (in, mit-*
to). To send or let in; let go; bring forward.
- Immortalis, e, (in, mortalis).* Immortal.
- Immortalitas, atis, f. (immortalis).* Immortality.
- Immunitas, atis, f.* Immunity, exemption.
- Imo or immo, adv.* Yes indeed, indeed, by all means.
- Impatiens, entis, (in, patiens).* Impatient.
- Impatienter, ius, issime, adv. (impatiens).* Impatiently.
- Impedimentum, i, n. (impedio).* Impediment, obstacle; *pl.* baggage.
- Impedio, ire, ivi or ii, itum.* To impede, embarrass; hinder, prevent.
- Impello, ere, pūli, pulsum, (in, pello).* To impel, induce.
- Impensa, ae, f.* Expense, cost.
- Imperator, oris, m. (impéro).* Commander, emperor.
- Imperitus, a, um, (in, peritus).* Unskilled, ignorant.
- Imperium, ii, n. (impéro).* Command, power, rule, sway, reign.
- Impéro, are, avi, atum.* To command, rule, govern. —
- Impétrō, are, avi, atum.* To accomplish, obtain.
- Impetus, us, m.* Attack, fury.
- Impiētas, atis, f. (impius).* Want of respect, irreverence, impiety.
- Impius, a, um, (in, pius).* Undutiful, irreverent, impious, abandoned.
- Impōno, ere, posui, positum, (in, pono).* To place or put in or to; enjoin; impose.

Imprôbo, are, avi, atum, (in, probo).

To reject.

Imprudenter, ius, iestime, adv. (imprûdens, imprudent). Imprudently.

Impûbes, êris. Youthful, young.

Impugno, are, avi, atum, (in, pugno).

To assail, attack.

Impulsus, us, m. (impello). Instigation.

In, prep. with acc. or abl. Into, to, for, against, with acc. ; in, on, with abl.

Inanis, e. Empty, void ; vain, foolish, useless.

Incendium, ii, n. (incendo). Fire, conflagration.

Incendo, ère, cendi, censum. To set on fire, inflame, excite.

Incertus, a, um. Uncertain.

Incesso, ère, cessivi or cessi. To attack.

Inchoo, are, avi, atum. To begin, commence.

Incido, ère, cidi, casum, (in, cado).

To fall into or upon, fall in with, happen.

Incido, ère, cidi, cisum, (in, caedo).

To cut, destroy.

Incipio, ère, cêpi, ceptum, (in, capio).

To begin, undertake.

Incitamentum, i, n. (incito). Incentive, inducement.

Incitatus, a, um, (incito). Running ; equo incitato, at full speed.

In-cito, are, avi, atum. To incite, hasten, spur on ; inspire.

In-clino, are, avi, atum. To incline, bend ; pass. to sink, go to ruin.

Incôla, ae, m. and f. (incôlo). Inhabitant.

In-côlo, ère, colui, cultum. To dwell, abide in, inhabit.

In-columis, e. Safe, uninjured.

In-credibilis, e. Incredible.

Incrementum, i, n. Growth, increase.

Incurso, onis, f. (incurro). Attack, inroad.

Inde, adv. Thence, from that place.

Indecore, adv. Disgracefully.

India, ae, f. India, an extensive country of Asia, (242).

In-dico, ère, dixi, dictum. To declare, publish, appoint.

Indigeo, ère, indigui. To need ; part. indigens, as adj. or subs. indigent, an indigent person.

Indignatio, onis, f. (indignor). Scorn, indignation.

Indignor, ari, atus sum, (indignus).

To disdain, scorn ; be indignant.

In-dignus, a, um. Unworthy, harsh, indecent.

In-domitus, a, um. Unsubdued, invincible.

In-dubitatus, a, um. Undoubted, certain.

Induciae, or induitiae, arum, f. pl. Truce.

In-duco, ère, duxi, ductum. To induce, lead into, overlay, adorn with, gild.

Induratus, a, um, (induro). Obdurate, hardened.

In-duro, are, avi, atum. To harden.

Industria, ae, f. Industry.

In-eo, ère, ivi or ii, itum. To enter, go into ; gratiam inire, to obtain the favor of, conciliate. 295.

Inermis, e, (in, arma). Unarmed.

Infamis, e. Infamous, notorious.

Infans, antis, adj. Speechless, dumb ; subs. an infant.

- In-feliz, icis.* Unhappy, unfortunate.
- Infensus, a, um.* Exasperated, enraged.
- Inferior, ius.* Inferior. 163, 3.
- In-féro, ferre, tûli, illatum.* To carry against, wage against. 292, 2.
- Infesto, are, avi, atum, (infestus).* To infest, trouble.
- Infestus, a, um.* Infested, troublesome, hostile.
- In-finitus, a, um.* Great, infinite, boundless, of unlimited power.
- In-flammo, are, avi, atum.* To set on fire, burn, inflame, arouse.
- Informis, e, (in, forma).* Shapeless, deformed.
- In-frendo, ère, —, fressum, frësum.* To gnash with the teeth.
- Infringo, ère, frëgi, fractum, (in, frango).* To infringe, break.
- Infûla, ae, f.* Fillet, head-dress, badge of office.
- In-gëmo, ère, ui.* To groan, lament.
- Ingenium, ii, n.* Character, genius, intellect, power.
- Ingens, entis.* Great, mighty.
- Ingratius or ingrâtis, adv.* Against one's will.
- In-grâtus, a, um.* Disagreeable, offensive, ungrateful.
- In-gredior, grëdi, gressus sum, dep. (in, gradior).* To enter, encounter.
- In-haereo, ère, haesi, haesum.* To cleave or stick to, to stick fast, adhere.
- In-hio, are, avi, atum.* To gape, stand open; desire, long for.
- Inhumanitas, atis, f. (inhumanus).* Barbarity, incivility, inhumanity.
- Inimicus, a, um, (in, amicus).* Hostile; *subs.* an enemy.
- Iniquus, a, um, (in, aequus).* Unfavorable, unjust.
- Initium, ii, n. (ineo).* Beginning; *pl.* sacred mysteries.
- Injicio, ère, jëci, jectum, (in, jacio).* To throw in; cause; inspire with.
- Injuria, ae, f.* Injury, wrong.
- Injuae, ius, issime, adv. (injustus).* Unjustly.
- In-justus, a, um.* Unjust, oppressive, severe.
- In-nöcens, entis.* Innocent.
- In-nolesco, ère, notui.* To become known.
- In-noxius, a, um.* Harmless, innocent.
- In-numerabilis, e.* Innumerable.
- In-opinatus, a, um.* Sudden, unexpected.
- Inquam, defective.* To say. See 297, II. 2.
- Insaniam, ae, f.* Insanity, folly.
- Inscitia, ae, f.* Ignorance.
- In-sëquor, sëqui, secutus sum.* To follow, pursue.
- Insidiæ, arum. f, pl.* Ambush, treachery, plot.
- Insigne, is, n.* Mark, sign; *pl.* badges of office, insignia.
- Insignis, e.* Distinguished, noted.
- In-simûlo, are, avi, atum.* To blame, accuse, charge.
- In-sisto, ère, stiti, stitum.* To persist; urge; entreat.
- In-sölenis, entis.* Unusual, insolent.
- Insolenter, ius, issime, adv. (insö-lens).* Insolently.
- Inspecto, are, avi, atum.* To look at, to look on.
- Inspicio, ère, spexi, spectrum, (in, spe-*

- cio*). To consider, inspect, look on.
- Instauro, are, avi, atum*. To renew.
- Instituo, ere, stitui, stitutum*, (in, statuo). To institute, establish.
- Institutum, i, n.* (institutio). Habit, manner, custom, institution.
- In-sto, stare, stiti, statum*. To stand in or upon a thing, be near to; to urge, insist, beg earnestly.
- Instrumentum, i, n.* (instruo). Implements, movables, goods.
- In-struo, ere, struxi, structum*. To prepare, build, furnish with, equip.
- Insula, ae, f.* Island.
- In-super*. Moreover.
- In-tactus, a, um*. Unharmed.
- Intēger, gra, grum*. Whole, entire, unhurt; just, impartial, neutral.
- Intēgritas, atis, f.* (intēger). Integrity, probity, honesty.
- Intelligentia, ae, f.* (intelligo). Intelligence, discernment, understanding.
- Intelligo, ere, lexi, lectum*. To understand, perceive, know.
- Inter*, prep. with acc. Between, among, in the midst of.
- Intercipio, ere, cepi, ceptum*, (inter, capio). To catch; intercept, take from.
- Intercludo, ere, clāsi, clāsum*, (inter, claudio). To prevent, cut off.
- Inter-dum*, adv. Sometimes.
- Inter-ea*, adv. In the mean time.
- Inter-eo, ire, iui or ii, itum*. To perish. 295.
- Inter-est*, impers. It concerns, it is important.
- Interfector, ōris, m.* (interficio). Murderer.
- Interficio, ere, feci, factum*, (inter, facio). To kill, slay.
- Interim*, adv. In the mean time, meanwhile.
- Interimo, ere, emi, emptum*, (inter, emo). To deprive of, to kill.
- Interior, ius*. Interior, inland. 166.
- Interitus, us, m.* (intereo). Destruction.
- Interjicio, ere, jeci, jectum*, (inter, jacio). To place between; *anno interjecto*, at the expiration of a year.
- Internecio, ōnis, f.* Slaughter.
- Inter-nuncius or internuntius, ii, m.* Messenger.
- Interregnum, i, n.* An inter reign, interregnum.
- In-territus, a, um*. Fearless, undismayed.
- Inter-rōgo, are, avi, atum*. To ask, question.
- Inter-rumpo, ere, rūpi, ruptum*. To break down, interrupt.
- Inter-sēro, ere, serui, sertum*. To al-lege, interpose.
- Inter-sum, esse, fui*. To be present at, take part in.
- Inter-venio, ire, vēni, ventum*. To intervene, occur.
- Intestinus, a, um*. Intestine, civil.
- Intra*, adv., and prep. with acc. Within.
- Intro, are, avi, atum*. To enter.
- Intro-eo, ire, iui or ii, itum*. To enter. 295.
- In-tueor, tuēri, tuitus sum*. To look at, observe.
- Intus*, adv. Within.
- In-usitatus, a, um*. Unusual, extraordinary.
- In-utilis, e*. Useless.

In-vado, ire, vāsi, vāsum. To invade, seize.

In-venio, ire, vēni, ventum. To find, invent, devise, meet with.

Inventrix, icis, f. (inventor). Inventress.

In-vicem, adv. By turns, one another.

In-victus, a, um. Unconquered, invincible.

In-video, ere, vidi, visum. To envy.

Invidia, ae, f. Envy, hatred.

Invisus, a, um. Odious, hateful.

Invito, are, avi, atum. To invite, allure.

Invitus, a, um. Unwilling.

Ionia, ae, f. Ionia, a country in the western part of Asia Minor, (224).

Ionēs, um, m. pl. The Ionians.

Iphicrātes, is, m. Iphicrates, a celebrated Athenian general. He rose from an humble station to the highest offices of state, (49).

Ipe, a, um. Self, himself, herself, itself.

Ira, ae, f. Anger.

Irascor, irasci, irātus sum, dep. To be angry, be in a rage.

Irātus, a, um, (irascor). Enraged, angry, angered.

Irreparabilis, e. Irrecoverable.

Irideo, ere, risi, risum, (in, rideo).

To ridicule, laugh at, laugh.

Irrito, are, avi, atum. To provoke, irritate, incite.

Irrumpo, ere, rūpi, ruptum, (in, rumpo). To rush into, make an incursion into.

Is, ea, id. He, she, it, that, such.

Isocrātes, is, m. Isocrates, a famous orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, (45).

Iste, a, ud. That, such; sometimes used in contempt.

Ister, tri, m. The river Danube. This name is applied to the lower part of the river, the upper part taking the name Danubius, (215).

Ita, adv. Thus, so; to such an extent.

Italia, ae, f. Italy, (180).

Itālicus or *Itālus, a, um.* Italian; subs. *Itālus, i, m.,* an Italian, (148).

Itā-que, adv. Therefore, and thus, accordingly.

Iter, itinēris, n. Way, march, route, road.

Itērum, adv. Again, a second time.

X
J

Jaceo, ere, ui, itum. To lie.

Jacio, ere, jeci, jactum. To throw, hurl; also, to lay, place, erect.

Jaculum, i, n. (jacio). Dart, javelin.

Jam, adv. Now, already.

Janiculum, i, n. Janiculum, a hill on the west side of the Tiber, not one of the seven hills of Rome, though included within the wall built by Aurelian in the third century, (148).

Jocus, i, m., also in the pl. *joca, jocorum.* Joke, jest. 141.

Jubeo, ere, jussi, jussum. To order, direct.

Jucundus, a, um. Pleasing, pleasant, delightful.

Judaea, ae, f. Judea, (206).

Judaicus, a, um. Jewish; subs. *Judaicus, i, m.,* a Jew, (206).

Judex, icis, m. and f. (judico). Judge, arbiter.

Judicium, ii, n. (judex). Judgment, decision, trial.

Judico, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*. To judge.

Jugum, i, n. Yoke.

Julius, ii, m. See *Caesar*.

Jungo, *äre*, *junzi*, *junctum*. To join, unite; *societätém jungère*, to form a partnership.

Junior, *ius*, (juvénis). Younger. 168, 8.

Junius, ii, m. Junius, a Roman name; as *Caius Junius*, consul and dictator, (20, 7). See *Brutus*.

Jupiter, *Jovis*, m. Jupiter, king of the gods. 66, 8.

Juro, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*. To take oath, swear.

Jus, *juris*, n. Right, justice, authority, control; *jure*, with or by right, justly, properly.

Justitia, *ae*, f. (justus). Justice.

Justus, *a*, *um*, (jus). Just.

Juvenca, *ae*, f. Heifer, cow.

Juvenus, *i*, m. A young bullock.

Juvénis, *e*. Young; *subs.* a youth. 168, 8.

Juventus, *ütis*, f. (juvénis). Youth; the period of youth.

Juvo, *äre*, *juvi*, *jutum*. To help, aid, assist, support.

L

L. An abbreviation of *Lucius*.

Labienus, *i*, m. Labienus, a Roman name. *Titus Labienus*, the legate of Caesar in Gaul, (56, 14).

Labör, *öris*, m. Labor, work.

Laböro, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, (labor). To labor, strive, take pains; toil; suffer.

Lac, *lactis*, n. Milk.

Lacedaemon, *önis*, f. The city of

Lacedaemon or Sparta, the capital of Laconia, (94).

Lacedaemonius, *a*, *um*. Lacedaemonian or Spartan; *subs.* *Lacedaemonius*, ii, m., a Lacedaemonian or Spartan, (123).

Lacesso, *äre*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To excite, assail, provoke.

Laconia or *Laconica*, *ae*, f. Laconia, a country of the Peloponnesus, (222).

Laco or *Lacon*, *önis*, m. A Laconian.

Lacräma or *lacryma*, *ae*, f. Tear.

Lacrämo or *lacrymo*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, (lacrima). To weep, shed tears.

Lacus, *us*, m. Lake. 116, 4.

Laelius, *ii*, m. Laelius, a Roman name. *Caius Laelius*, a celebrated Roman consul and augur, surnamed the Wise. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger, (65).

Laetitia, *ae*, f. (laetus). Joy, gladness.

Laetus, *a*, *um*. Glad, joyous, pleased.

Laevinus, *i*, m. Laevinus, a Roman name. *Publius Valerius Laevinus*, a Roman consul, (180). *Marcus Valerius Laevinus*, also a Roman consul and a distinguished commander, (193).

Laevus, *a*, *um*. Left, on the left hand.

Lamächus, *i*, m. Lamachus, an Athenian general in the Sicilian expedition, (223).

Lamia, *ae*, m. Lamia, a Roman surname, (71).

Lanio, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*. To tear in pieces.

Lassitudo, *inis*, f. Fatigue, weariness.

- Lalibra*, *ae*, *f*. Retreat, hiding-place, pretence.
- Latine*, *adv*. (Latinus). In Latin.
- Latinus*, *i*, *m*. Latinus, an ancient king of the Laurentians in Italy, (149).
- Latium*, *ii*, *n*. Latium, a country of Italy containing Rome, (167).
- Latinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Latin; subs.
- Latinus*, *i*, *m*, an inhabitant of Latium, a Latin; *pl*. the Latins, (161).
- Latro*, *onis*, *m*. Robber.
- Latus*, *a*, *um*. Broad, wide.
- Latus*, *eris*, *n*. Side.
- Laudabilis*, *e*, (*laudo*). Praiseworthy, laudable.
- Laudo*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*laus*). To praise.
- Laurentia*, *ae*, *f*. See *Acca*.
- Laus*, *laudis*, *f*. Praise.
- Lavinia*, *ae*, *f*. Lavinia, daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas, (149).
- Lavinium*, *ii*, *n*. Lavinium, a town in Latium, a few miles south of Rome, founded by Aeneas, and named by him after his wife Lavinia, (149).
- Lazo*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To relax, loosen.
- Lectito*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*lego*). To read often, with eagerness, to read. 332, I. 2.
- Lectus*, *a*, *um*, (*lego*). Choice, excellent.
- Legatio*, *onis*, *f*. Legation, embassy.
- Legatus*, *i*, *m*. Ambassador, lieutenant, messenger.
- Legio*, *onis*, *f*. Legion, a body of soldiers.
- Lego*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*lex*). To bequeathe as a legacy.
- Lego*, *ere*, *legi*, *lectum*. To choose, elect; read.
- Lentulus*, *i*, *m*. Lentulus, a surname of a distinguished Roman family. *Publius Cornelius Lentulus*, a conspirator with Catiline, (97, 15).
- Leo*, *onis*, *m*. Lion.
- Leonidas*, *ae*, *m*. Leonidas, a Spartan king who fell at Thermopylae, (124).
- Lepidus*, *i*, *m*. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Octavianus and Antony, (83, 212).
- Lesbos* or *Lesbus*, *i*, *f*. Lesbos, a celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, (49, 12).
- Letalis*, *e*, (*letum*). Deadly, mortal.
- Letum*, *i*, *n*. Death.
- Leuctra*, *orum*, *n*. *pl*. Leuctra, a small town in Boeotia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedaemonians, (229).
- Leuctricus*, *a*, *um*. Of or belonging to Leuctra; Leuctrian, (230).
- Levis*, *e*. Light, easy.
- Leviter*, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (*levis*). Lightly, slightly.
- Lex*, *legis*, *f*. Law, condition, terms.
- Liber*, *bri*, *m*. Book.
- Liber*, *era*, *erum*. Free.
- Liberi*, *orum*, *m*. *pl*. Children.
- Libero*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*liber*). To liberate, free.
- Libertas*, *atis*, *f*. (*liber*). Liberty, freedom.
- Licet*, *impers*. It is lawful, is permitted.
- Licet*, *conj*. Although, though.
- Licinius*, *ii*, *m*. Licinius, a Roman name. *Publius Licinius*, a Roman consul and commander in the war with Perseus, (198). *Marcus Li-*

cinus Crassus, proconsul in the war of the gladiators, (204).
Ligneus, *a*, *um*. Wooden, of wood.
Ligures, *um*, *m*. pl. The Ligurians, inhabitants of Liguria in the western part of Italy, (190).
Lilybaeum, *i*, *n*. Lilybaeum, a promontory on the southwestern coast of Sicily, (188).
Lis, *litis*, *f*. Strife, quarrel, lawsuit.
Litterae, *arum*, *f*. pl. Letter, letters; literature. 132.
Litus, *oris*, *n*. Shore, sea-shore.
Locuplêto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To enrich, make rich.
Locus, *i*, *m*. pl. *loci* or *loca*, *n*. Place. 141.
Longe, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (longus). Much, greatly, by far.
Longinquus, *a*, *um*. Remote, distant.
Longitudo, *inis*, *f*. (longus). Length.
Longus, *a*, *um*. Long.
Loquor, *loqui*, *locutus sum*. To speak, converse.
Lorica, *ae*, *f*. Coat-of-mail.
Lucius, *ii*, *m*. Lucius, a name common among the Romans; as, *Lucius Tarquinius Priscus*, (162).
Lucretius, *ii*, *m*. Lucretius, a Roman name. *Spurius Lucretius*, the colleague of Publicola in the consulship, (170).
Lucrum, *i*, *n*. Gain, profit, advantage.
Lucus, *i*, *m*. Grove.
Ludus, *i*, *m*. Game, play, sport, school.
Lugeo, *ere*, *luzi*. To grieve, mourn, weep for.
Lumen, *inis*, *n*. A light; the eye.
Luna, *ae*, *f*. Moon.

Luo, *ere*, *lui*, *lutum* or *lutum*. To pay; expiate, atone for.
Lupa, *ae*, *f*. A she-wolf.
Lupus, *i*, *m*. A wolf.
Lustratio, *onis*, *f*. (lustrum). Expiatory sacrifice; review attended with sacrifices.
Lustro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To purify, review.
Lusus, *us*, *m*. Play, game; jest, sport, fun.
Lutatus, *ii*, *m*. See *Catulus*.
Lux, *lucis*, *f*. Light, light of day.
Luxuria, *ae*, *f*. Luxury, excess.
Lycurgus, *i*, *m*. Lycurgus, the celebrated law-giver of Sparta, (95).
Lydia, *ae*, *f*. Lydia, a country in Asia Minor, (225).
Lydus, *a*, *um*. Lydian, pertaining to Lydia; *subs*. a Lydian, (33).
Lysander, *dri*, *m*. Lysander, a celebrated Spartan general, (225).

M

M. An abbreviation of *Marcus*.
Macedonia, *ae*, *f*. Macedonia, Macedon, a country north of Thessaly, (193).
Macêdo, *onis*, *m*. A Macedonian, (230).
Macedonicus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Macedonian, (197).
Magis, *comp*. *adv*. More. See the superlative, *maxime*.
Magister, *tri*, *m*. Master, leader, teacher.
Magistra, *ae*, *f*. Instructress, teacher.
Magistratus, *us*, *m*. Magistracy, magistrate.
Magnifice, *centius*, *centissime*, *adv*. (magnificus). Magnificently, splendidly. 305.

Magnificenter, ius, issime, adv. = *magnifice.*

Magnificentia, ae, f. (magnificus). Magnificence, costliness.

*Magnificus, a, um; comp. magnificenti-
or, superl. magnificentissimus.*
Splendid; stately; high-minded,
magnificent. 164.

Magnitudo, inis, f. (magnus). Great-
ness, size.

Magnopere, adv. (magnus, opus).
Greatly, earnestly.

*Magnus, a, um; comp. major, su-
perl. maximus.* Great, large;
in *comp. and superl. sometimes*
older, oldest, elder, eldest: *ma-
jores*, forefathers, ancestors; *ma-
jores natu*, elders. 165.

Magus, i, m. Generally plur. *Magi, urum.* A wise man, particularly
among the Persians.

Majestas, atis, f. Majesty, dignity.

Major. See *magnus*.

Male, comp. pejus, superl. pessime, adv. (malus). Badly, with ill
success. 305.

Male-dico, ere, dixi, dictum. To speak
evil of, revile, abuse, rail at.

Maleficus, a, um, (male, facio.)
Evil-doing, vicious, wicked, hurt-
ful. 164.

Malo, malle, malui, irregular. To
prefer. 293.

Malum, i, n. Misfortune, evil.

Malus, a, um; comp. pejor, superl. pessimus. Bad, poor, wicked.
165.

Mancinus, i, m. *Māncinus*, a Ro-
man consul in the war with the
Numantians, (201).

Mando, are, avi, atum. To bid, en-
join, intrust.

Maneo, ere, mansi, mansum. To
remain.

Manifesto, are, avi, atum. To show,
manifest.

Manius, ii, m. Manius, a Roman
name; as, *Manius Manlius*.

Manlius, ii, m. Manlius, a Roman
name. *Manius Manlius*, a Roman
consul in the third Punic war,
(199). *Titus Manlius*, a Roman
youth, surnamed *Torquatus* for
his achievements in the Gallic
war, (177).

Mantinēa, ae, f. A city of Arcadia,
in the Peloponnesus, (142).

*Manumitto, ere, misi, missum, (ma-
nus, mitto).* To release from one's
power, emancipate, make free.

Manus, us, f. Hand; force.

Marathon, onis, m. Marathon, a
town and plain in Attica, cele-
brated for the victory of Miltiades
over the Persians, (216).

Marathonius, a, um. Marathonian;
of or belonging to Marathon, (97).

Marcus, ii, m. Marcus, a Roman
name. See *Ancus, Censorinus*,
and *Coriolanus*.

Marcus, i, m. Marcus, a Roman
name, (186).

Mardonius, ii, m. Mardonius, a Per-
sian general, defeated by Pausa-
nias in the battle of Plataea, (221).

Mare, is, n. Sea.

Marinus, a, um, (mare). Marine,
of the sea, from or by the sea.

Marius, ii, m. Marius, a Roman
name. *Caius Marius*, a distin-
guished Roman general, the con-
queror of Jugurtha, and leader in
the civil war against Sulla. He
was consul seven times, (202).

Mars, Martis, m. Mars, the god of war; sometimes put for war itself, (152, 226).

Massa, ae, f. Mass, lump.

Mater, tris, f. Mother.

Materia, ae, f., or *materies*, *ei*, f. Material.

Matricidium, *ii*, n. Matricide.

Matrimonium, *ii*, n. Marriage.

Matrona, ae, f. Matron.

Maxime, adv. Especially, in the highest degree. See *magis*.

Maximus, a, um; superlative of *agnus*. Greatest.

Maximus, i, m. Maximus, a Roman surname; as, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, the famous dictator in the second Punic war, (175).

Medicus, i, m. Physician.

Medius, a, um. Middle, midst of, middle of. 441, 6.

Medius, ii, m. Medius, a Thessalian, friend of Alexander the Great, (243).

Medus, a, um. Median, Assyrian, (53).

Mehercule, adv. By Hercules, truly, indeed.

Mel, mellis, n. Honey.

Melior, ius. Better. See *bonus*.

Membrum, i, n. Member, limb.

Memini, isti, defect. To remember. 297.

Memor, oris. Mindful, endowed with memory, remembering readily, remembering.

Memorabilis, e. Memorable.

Memoria, ae, f. Memory, recollection.

Memphis, is, f. Memphis, a city of Egypt, (239).

Menander, dri, m. Menander, a Roman name, (67).

Mendacium, ii, n. Untruth, falsehood, lie.

Menenius, ii, m. See *Agrippa*.

Mens, mentis, f. Mind, reason.

Mensis, is, m. Month.

Mentio, onis, f. Mention.

Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. To speak falsely, lie, cheat, deceive.

Merce, edis, f. (mereo). Reward, price, wages.

Mercor, ari, atus sum, dep. To trade, buy, purchase.

Mercurius, ii, m. Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the god of eloquence, and the messenger of the gods, (19).

Mereo, ere, ui, itum. To deserve, merit.

Mereor, eri, itus sum, dep. To deserve, earn, merit.

Mergo, ere, mersi, mersum. To merge, sink; destroy.

Merito, adv. (meritum). With good reason, with reason, deservedly.

Meritum, i, n. Reward, merit.

Merum, i, n. Wine, pure wine.

Mesopotamia, ae, f. Mesopotamia, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris, (24, 10).

Metalium, i, n. Metal, mine.

Metellus, i, m. Metellus, a Roman name; as, *Metellus Pius*, (138).

Metior, iri, mensus sum, dep. To measure, estimate.

Metius, ii, m. See *Suffetius*.

Meto, ere, messui, messum. To reap, mow.

Metuo, ere, ui. To fear.

Metus, us, m. Fear, dread.

Meus, a, um, voc. sing. masc. *mi*. My, mine. 185.

Migro, ċre, avi, atum. To migrate, remove.

Miles, itis, m. Soldier.

Militaris, e, (miles). Military.

Militia, ae, f. (miles). Warfare, military service, military affairs.

Milito, are, avi, atum, (miles). To serve as a soldier, to serve.

Mille, subs. and adj. Thousand; *millia,* subs., a thousand, a thousand men.

Milliarium, ii, n. Milestone, mile.

Miltiades, is, m. Miltiades, a celebrated Athenian general, conqueror at Marathon, (39, IV.)

Minerva, ae, f. Goddess of wisdom, (22).

Minime, adv. Least. See *parum*.

Minimus, a, um, (parvus). Smallest, least.

Minitor, ari, atus sum, dep. To threaten, menace.

Minor, oris. See *Armenia*.

Minor, us, (parvus). Smaller, less.

Minuo, ċre, ui, ūtum. To lessen, diminish.

Minus, adv. Less. See *parum*.

Mirabilis, e, (miror). Wonderful.

Mirificus, a, um, (mirus, facio). Causing wonder, wonderful, marvellous.

Miror, ari, atus sum, dep. To wonder, admire.

Mirus, a, um. Wonderful, surprising.

Miser, ċra, ċrum. Unfortunate, unhappy, worthless, miserable, sad.

Misereo, ċre, ui, itum. To pity; often impersonal; *miseret me*, I pity.

Misereor, ċri, misertus or *miseritus um,* dep. To pity.

Miseria, ae, f. (miser). Misery, affliction.

Misericordia, ae, f. Compassion.

Mithridates, is, m. Mithridates, a celebrated king of Pontus, (202).

Mithridaticus, a, um. Mithridatic; of or belonging to Mithridates, (202).

Miles, e. Mild, gentle, placid.

Mitto, ċre, misi, missum. To send.

Moderate, ius, issime, adv. (moderatus). With moderation.

Moderatio, onis, f. Moderation, self-control.

Moderatus, a, um. Discreet, moderate.

Modius (or *um, n.*), *ii, m.* Measure, a little more than a peck.

Modo, adv. Now, only, but, provided that; *modo—modo*, sometimes—sometimes.

Modus, i, m. Manner, measure, limits.

Moenia, ium, n. pl. Walls of a city, city.

Moles, is, f. Mole, dam.

Molestus, a, um. Unwelcome, irksome, oppressive, troublesome, painful.

Molitio, onis, f. Undertaking, preparation.

Mollio, ċre, iui or ii, itum. To soften.

Momentum, i, n. Weight, influence.

Moneo, ċre, ūi, itum. To advise, warn, admonish.

Monitus, us, m. (moneo). Advice.

Mons, montis, m. Mountain, mount.

Monstro, are, avi, atum. To show.

Mora, ae, f. Delay.

Morbus, i, m. Disease.

Morior, iri or i, mortuus sum, dep.
To die. 282.

Moror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (mora).
To delay, tarry.

Mors, mortis, f. Death.

Morsus, us, m. Bite.

Mortālis, e. Mortal, deadly; *subs.*
mortal, man.

Mortifer, ēra, ērum, (mors and fero).
Deadly, mortal.

Mos, moris, m. Custom, manner;
pl. character, morals.

Motus, us, m. Motion; commotion,
revolt.

Moveo, ēre, movi, motum. To move,
excite.

Mox, adv. Presently, soon.

Mucius, ii, m. Mucius, a Roman
name. *Mucius Scaevola*, a Roman
youth who attempted to assassi-
nate Porsena, (172).

Mucro, ōnis, m. Point of sword,
sword.

Mulībris, e, (mulier). Belonging to
women, womanly, woman's.

Mulier, ēris, f. Woman.

Multitudo, inis, f. (multus). Mul-
titude.

Mullo, āre, āvi, ātum. To punish,
deprive of by way of punishment;
to fine.

Mullo, adv. (multus). By far, much.
*Multus, a, um; comp. plus, n., su-
perl. plurimus.* Much, many.
165.

Mundus, i, m. World, universe.

Munia, ium, n. pl. Duties, func-
tions of office.

Munificentia, ae, f. Munificence, be-
neficence.

Munimentum, i, n. Fortification,
defence, covering.

Munio, ire, ivi or ii, itum. To for-
tify, defend.

Munitio, ōnis, f. Fortification,
rampart.

Munitus, a, um, part. (munio).
Fortified.

Munus, ēris, n. Reward, present;
service, office.

Munychia, ae, f. The Athenian
harbor Munychia and the hill
which rises above it, (228).

Murus, i, m. Wall.

Mus, muris, m. Mouse.

Mutatio, ōnis, f. (muto). Change.

Muto, āre, āvi, ātum. To change,
alter.

Mutuus, a, um. Mutual.

Mycæle, es, f. Mycale, a high pro-
montory or mountain of Ionia, in
Asia Minor, (221).

Myndii, ōrum, m. pl. Myndians, in-
habitants of Myndus, (135).

Myndus or os, i, f. Myndus, a city
of Caria, in Asia Minor, now Men-
des, (135).

N

Nam, conj. For.

Nam-que, conj. For, but.

Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep.
To obtain, take advantage of.

Narro, āre, āvi, ātum. To relate,
narrate.

Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. To
be born, be produced, to arise.

Natalis, e, (nascor). Of or belong-
ing to one's birth, natal; *natalis
dies*, birth-day.

Natio, ōnis, f. Nation, people.

Natu, defective, abl. sing. (nascor).
By birth, in age: *maximus natu*,
eldest. 134.

Natūra, ae, f. Nature, creation.

Natus, a, um, part. (nascor). Born, having been born.

Naturalis, e, (natūra). Natural.

Naufragium, ii, n. (navis, frango). Shipwreck.

Nautius, ii, m. Nautius, a Roman name; as, *Caius Nautius*, the consul, (19, 11).

Navalis, e, (navis). Naval.

Navigatio, ōnis, f. Navigation, sailing.

Navigo, āre, āvi, ātum. To sail, sail upon, navigate.

Navis, is, f. Ship.

Ne, adv., and conj. used with imperative and subj. Not, that not, lest; *after verbs of fearing*, that, lest; *nequidem*, or *ne—quidem*, not even.

Ne, interrog. particle. 346, II. 1.

Nec or neque, adv. and conj. Neither, nor; and not, not; *nec—nec, neque—neque*, neither—nor.

Necessarius, a, um. Necessary.

Necesse, adj. neut. used chiefly in this form. Necessary, inevitable.

Neco, āre, āvi, ātum. To slay, kill.

Negligens, entis, (negligo). Negligent, neglectful.

Negligo, ěre, lexi, lectum. To neglect, disregard.

Nego, āre, āvi, ātum. To deny, refuse.

Negotium, ii, n. Business, difficulty; undertaking, work, enterprise.

Nemo, (ĭnis, gen. not in good use). No one, nobody.

Nepos, ōtis, m. Grandson.

Neptūnus, i, m. Neptune, the god of the sea, (155).

Neque. See *Nec*.

Nequeo, ĩre, ĩvi, or ĩi, ĩtum, irreg. like *eo*. To be unable, not to be able. 296.

Nequidem. See *Ne*.

Nequis or ne quis, qua, quod, or quid. That no one.

Nervii, ōrum, m. Nervians, a people of Belgic Gaul, (28).

Nescio, ĩre, ĩvi or ĩi, ĩtum, (ne, scio). To be ignorant, not to know.

Nescius, a, um, (nescio). Ignorant, unknown.

Nicias, ae, m. Nicias, an Athenian statesman and general, (223).

Nicomēdes, is, m. Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, (43).

Niger, gra, grum. Dark, black, dusky.

Nigrans, antis. Black, dusky.

Nihil, n. indec. Nothing; *adv.* not, in nothing. 128.

Nihilum, i, n. Nothing.

Nilus, i, m. The river Nile in Egypt, (211).

Nimis, adv. Exceedingly, too much.

Nimius, a, um. Excessive, too much, too great.

Nisi, conj. Unless, if not, except.

Niteo, nitēre, nitui, (nix). To shine, glitter, glisten.

Nitor, niti, nisus or nixus sum, dep. To strive, attempt; to depend or rely upon.

Nix, nivis, f. Snow.

Nobilis, e. Noble, famous.

Nobilitas, atis, f. (nobilis). Fame, nobleness; nobility, nobles.

Nobilito, āre, āvi, ātum, (nobilis). To render famous; to ennoble; improve.

Nocceo, 3re, ui, itum. To hurt, harm, injure.

Noctu, abl. By night.

Nocturnus, a, um. Nocturnal, occurring at night.

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irreg. To be unwilling. 293.

Nomen, inis, n. Name.

Nomino, are, avi, atum, (nomen). To name, call.

Non, adv. Not; *nonnisi, only.*

Nonagesimus, a, um. Ninetieth.

Nonaginta, indec. Ninety.

Non-dum, adv. Not yet.

Nonne, interrog. particle. Whether, expecting answer yes. 346, II. 1.

Nonnullus, a, um, (declined like nullus). Some.

Nonus, a, um. Ninth.

Nosco, 3re, novi, notum. To know, understand, learn.

Noster, tra, trum. pron. Our.

Notitia, ae, f. (notus). Celebrity, note; acquaintance, knowledge.

Notus, a, um. part. (nosco). Known.

Novem, indecl. Nine.

Noverca, ae, f. Step-mother.

Novo, are, avi, atum, (novus). To renew, change; revolutionize.

Novus, a, um. New; *novae res,* revolution.

Nox, noctis, f. Night.

Nubes, is, f. Cloud.

Nubo, 3re, nupsi, nuptum. To veil one's self, to marry, *applied to the bride as she was covered with a veil.*

Nudus, a, um. Naked, uncovered, destitute of.

Nullus, a, um. No one, no. 149.

Num, interrog. particle. Whether,

used both in direct and in indirect questions. See 346, II. 1.

Numa, ae, m. Numa. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, (159).

Numantia, ae, f. Numantia, a city of Spain, (201).

Numantini, 3rum, m. pl. Numantians, the inhabitants of Numantia, (201).

Numen, inis, n. A god, deity.

Numero, are, avi, atum, (numerus). To count, reckon, number.

Numerus, i, m. Number, quantity.

Numida, ae, m. A Numidian, inhabitant of Numidia in Africa, (48).

Numitor, 3ris, m. Numitor, a king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus and Remus, (154).

Nummus, i, m. Money, a piece of money, a coin.

Nunc. Now.

Nuncupo, are, avi, atum. To call, name.

Nunquam. Never.

Nuntio (or cio), are, avi, atum, (nuntius). To announce, relate.

Nuntius, ii, m. Message, news, messenger.

Nuptiae, 3rum, f. pl. Marriage, nuptials.

Nutrio, 3re, ivi or ii, itum. To nourish, support.

Nutrix, icis, f. Nurse.

Nympha, ae, f. Nymph, spouse.

Nysa, ae, f. Nysa, a city in India, (242).

O.

O, interj. *O!*

Ob, prep. with acc. On account of, for.

Ob-dūco, *ēre*, *duxi*, *ductum*. To draw over, overspread, cover.

Obedio, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To obey, serve; be subject to.

Ob-eo, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To meet; die. 295.

Objecto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (objicio). To expose, set forth; endanger. 332, I. 2.

Objicio, *ēre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, (ob, jacio). To expose, offer, present.

Oblecto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To delight, divert, please.

Ob-ligo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To bind, oblige, put under obligation.

Oblitus, *a*, *um*, part. (obliviscor). Having forgotten, forgetful.

Oblivio, *ōnis*, f. (obliviscor). Forgetfulness, oblivion.

Obliviscor, *oblivisci*, *oblitus sum*, dep. To forget.

Ob-ruo, *ēre*, *rui*, *rūtum*. To destroy, overwhelm.

Obscūrus, *a*, *um*. Obscure, hidden; mean.

Obscuro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (ob, sacro). To beseech, implore.

Obses, *idis*, m. and f. Hostage.

Obsideo, *ēre*, *sedī*, *sessum*, (ob, se-deo). To besiege, invest.

Obsidio, *ōnis*, f. (obsideo). Siege, blockade.

Ob-sum, *obesse*, *obfui*. To be hurtful, be injurious, to injure.

Ob-sto, *stāre*, *stīti*, *stātum*. To oppose, prevent.

Obtemperatio, *ōnis*, f. Submission, obedience.

Ob-tēro, *ēre*, *trivi*, *tritum*. To crush, wear down.

Obtineo, *ēre*, *tinui*, *tentum*, (ob, teneo). To obtain, hold, prevail.

Obtingo, *ēre*, *tīgi*, *tactum*, (ob, tango). To befall, happen to.

Ob-trunco, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To slaughter.

Occaeco, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (ob, caeco). To darken, obscure, blind, dazzle.

Occasio, *ōnis*, f. Opportunity, occasion.

Occāsus, *us*, m. The setting of the heavenly bodies; setting, evening; the west.

Occīdo, *ēre*, *cīdī*, *cāsum*, (ob, cado). To fall down, fall; to set; to perish, die, be ruined.

Occido, *ēre*, *cīdī*, *cisum*, (ob, caedo). To kill, slay.

Occulte, *ius*, *issime*, adv. (occultus). In secret, secretly.

Occultus, *a*, *um*. Secret, hidden; reserved, dissembling.

Occūpo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To occupy, take possession of.

Occurro, *ēre*, *curri* (cucurri), *cursum*, (ob, curro). To meet, attack. 254, 5.

Oceānus, *i*, m. Ocean.

Octavianus, *i*, m. (*Caesar*). Octavianus, the first Roman emperor, usually called Augustus after his victory at Actium, (218).

Octāvus, *a*, *um*, (octo). Eighth.

Octingenti, *ae*, *a*. Eight hundred.

Octo, indecl. Eight.

Octogēsīmus, *a*, *um*. The eightieth.

Octoginta, indec. (octo). Eighty.

Oculus, *i*, m. Eye.

Odi, odisse, defect. To hate; dislike. 297.

Odium, ii, n. Hatred, enmity.

Oenomaus, i, m. Oenomaus, a celebrated gladiator, (204).

Offendo, ĕre, fendi, fensum. To offend, injure.

Offensus, a, um, (offendo). Offended, hostile.

Offero, ferre, obtŭli, oblātum, (ob, fero). To offer, show; *se offerre*, to present one's self, to offer one's self, *sometimes* as an antagonist, to oppose; expose one's self.

Officium, ii, n. Office, duty, kindness, kind office.

Olim, adv. Formerly.

Olympiŭcus, Olympiŭcus or *Olympius, a, um.* Olympic, (134).

Olynthus, i, f. Olynthus, a city of Thrace.

Olynthii, ōrum, m. pl. The Olynthians, (231).

Omen, ĩnis, n. Omen, sign.

Omitto, ĕre, misi, missum, (ob, mitto). To let go, omit, neglect, disregard.

Omnis, e. All, every, whole.

Oneraria, ae, f. (onus). Ship of burden.

Onĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (onus). To burden, load, oppress.

Onustus, a, um, (onus). Laden, full of.

Opĕra, ae, f. Pains, work, labor; care, attention; means.

Optimus, a, um. Rich, fertile.

Oportet, impers. It behooves, one ought. 299.

Opperior, opperiri, oppertus or *opperitus sum,* dep. To wait for, await.

Oppidanus, a, um, (oppidum). Inhabitant of a town, citizen.

Oppidum, i, n. Town, city.

Opportunitas, ātis, f. (opportŭnus). Opportunity, fitness.

Opportŭnus, a, um. Suitable, fit.

Opprimo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, (ob, premo). To put down, defeat, overcome; suppress; oppress.

Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, pugno). To attack, storm, take by storm.

(*Ops*), *opis, f., nom. ſing.* not used. Power, resources, wealth, force, aid.

Optabilis, e, (opto). Wished for, desirable.

Optimus, a, um, superl. (bonus). Best, most excellent.

Optio, ōnis, f. Choice, option.

Opto, āre, āvi, ātum. To wish, desire; ask.

Opŭlens, entis, or *opulentus, a, um,* adj. Wealthy, rich.

Opus, ĕris, n. Work.

Opus, nom. and accus. Need, necessary thing, necessary.

Ora, ae, f. The shore, coast.

Oracŭlum, i, n. Response, oracle.

Oratio, ōnis, f. (oro). Oration, speech, language.

Orātor, ōris, m. (oro). Orator, messenger.

Orbis, is, m. Circle, world; *orbis terrārum,* the world.

Ordĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ordo). To arrange, establish.

Ordo, ĩnis, m. Row, rank, order; bank as of oars; *extra ordĭnem,* out of the common course.

Orestes, is, and *ae, m.* Orestes, son

of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, (48).

Oriens, entis, (orior). Rising; the morning, the east, the countries of the east, the Orient, (213).

Origo, inis, f. Origin, source.

Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. partly of 3d conj. To rise, appear, dawn. 286, 2.

Ornamentum, i, n. Equipage, ornament, jewel.

Orno, are, avi, atum. To adorn, equip.

Oro, are, avi, atum. To beg, ask, speak.

Ortus, us, m. (orior). A rising; place of rising, the east; birth; beginning.

Os, ossis, n. Bone.

Oscûlor, âri, âtus sum. To kiss.

Ostendo, ère, di, sum or tum. To show.

Ostentum, i, n. (ostendo). Prodigy.

Ostia, ae, f. Ostia, a town in Latium at the mouth of the Tiber, (161).

Ostium, ii, n. Mouth, door.

Otium, ii, n. Leisure, rest, ease, idleness.

Ovis, is, f. Sheep.

Ovum, i, n. Egg.

P.

P. An abbreviation of *Publius*.

Paco, are, avi, atum (pax). To subdue.

Pactum, i, n. Bargain, contract; *abl. pacto*, way, manner.

Padus, i, m. The river Po in Italy, (55).

Paene, adv. Almost.

Palam, adv. Openly.

Palatium, ii, n. Palace.

Pallium, ii, n. Cloak, coat, garment.

Pango, ère, pepigi, pactum. To contract, ratify.

Papirius, ii, n. See *Cursor*.

Par, paris, adj. Equal, a match for, competent for.

Parâtus, a, um, (paro). Prepared, ready.

Parco, ère, peperci or parsi, parsum. To spare.

Parens, entis, m. and f. Parent.

Parento, are, avi, atum, (parens). To sacrifice in honor of parents or friends.

Pareo, ère, ui, itum. To obey, be subject to.

Pario, ère, pepëri, partum. To bear, bring forth, produce, lay, accomplish, procure.

Paro, are, avi, atum. To prepare, equip.

Parç, partis, f. Part, portion; party.

Parsimonia, ae, f. Frugality, parsimony.

Particeps, participis, (pars, capio). Sharing, partaking, participant.

Partim. Partly, in part; *partim—partim*, some—others, either—or.

Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. To divide, share.

Parum, comp. minus, superl. minus, adv. Too little, little, not enough. 305.

Parvus, a, um, comp. minor, superl. minimus. Small, little, unimportant.

Pasco, ère, pâvi, pastum. To feed, graze.

Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep. To feed, graze, graze upon.

Passer, ̄ris, m. Sparrow.

Passus, us, m. Pace; *mille passus*, a mile.

Pastor, ̄ris, m. (pasco). Shepherd.

Patefacio, ̄re, feci, factum, (pateo, facio). To disclose, lay open, open.

Pateo, ̄re, vi. To lie open, be exposed.

Pater, tris, m. Father, sometimes senator.

Paternus, a, um, (pater). Paternal.

Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. To permit, keep, endure.

Patria, ae, f. Country, native country.

Patrimonium, ii, n. Estate, patrimony.

Patrius, a, um, (pater). Fatherly.

Patruus, i, m. Uncle by the father's side, paternal uncle.

Pauci, ae, a. Few.

Paulatim, adv. By degrees, gradually.

Paulus or *Paullus, i, m*. Paulus, a surname in the Aemilian gens or tribe. *Lucius Aemilius Paulus*, the name of two Roman consuls, one of whom fell in the battle of Cannae, (191); the other conquered Perseus at Pydna, (198).

Paulo, adv. (paulus). A little, by a little.

Paulus, a, um. Little, small.

Pauper, ̄ris. Poor, without means; scanty, meagre.

Pausanias, ae, m. Pausanias, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea, (221).

Pax, pacis, f. Peace.

Pectus, ̄ris, n. Breast.

Pecunia, ae, f. Money, sum of money.

Pecus, ̄ris, n. Flock, herd, cattle.

Pedes, itis, m. Foot-soldier; *plur.* infantry.

Pedester, tris, tre. Pedestrian, on foot, on land; *pedestres copiae*, infantry forces.

Pellicio, ̄re, lexi, lectum. To allure, cajole.

Pellis, is, f. Skin, hide.

Pello, ̄re, pepuli, pulsum. To drive.

Pelopidas, ae, m. Pelopidas, a celebrated Theban general, (230).

Penarius, a, um. Of or for provisions; *cella penaria*, granary.

Pendeo, ̄re, pependi. To hang, be suspended.

Penetro, are, avi, atum. To penetrate.

Penitus, adv. Inwardly; fully, entirely.

Per, prep. with acc. Through, by, during.

Per-curro, ̄re, percucurri or *per-curri, cursum*. To run through, pass over.

Percursor, ̄ris, m. Assassin, murderer.

Perdiccas or *Perdicca, ae, m*. Perdiccas, one of the most distinguished generals of Alexander the Great, (97).

Perditus, a, um, (perdo). Lost, abandoned, desperate.

Per-do, ̄re, didi, ditum. To destroy, waste, lose.

Per-dūco, ̄re, duzi, ductum. To conduct, bring to, to extend, build, make.

Perennis, *e*, (per, annus). Continual, perpetual.

Per-so, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To perish. 295.

Per-exiguus, *a*, *um*. Very small, very little.

Per-féro, *ferre*, *tûli*, *lâtum*. To carry through; bear; suffer.

Perfidia, *ae*, *f*. Perfidy.

Pergo, *êre*, *rexi*, *rectum*, (per, rego). To go on or to, persevere.

Pericles, *is*, *m*. Pericles, a celebrated Athenian orator and statesman, (222).

Periculôsus, *a*, *um*, (pericûlum). Dangerous.

Pericûlum, *i*, *n*. Danger, peril.

Peritus, *a*, *um*. Skilled in, skilful.

Per-magnus, *a*, *um*. Very great.

Per-mitto, *êre*, *mihi*, *missum*. To send; grant, permit; *permittitur*, *impers*, it is permitted.

Per-multus, *a*, *um*. Very much, very many.

Permutatio, *ônis*, *f*. Exchange, barter.

Per-paucus, *a*, *um*. Few, very few.

Per-pêtro, *êre*, *âvi*, *âtum*. To finish, achieve.

Perpetuo, *adv*. (perpetuus). Constantly, ever.

Perpetuus, *a*, *um*. Perpetual, constant.

Persa, *ae*, or *Perses*, *ae*, *m*. A Persian, (44, II; 126).

Per-sêquor, *sêqui*, *secûtus sum*, *dep*. To follow, pursue, carry on, prosecute.

Perseus, *i*, or *Perses*, *ae*, *m*. Perseus or Perses, the last king of Macedonia, (198).

Persevêro, *êre*, *âvi*, *âtum*. To persevere, persist.

Persicus, *a*, *um*. Persian, (50, 13).

Persôna, *ae*, *f*. Part, character, person.

Perspicio, *êre*, *spezi*, *spectum*, (per, specio). To perceive.

Per-stringo, *êre*, *strinxi*, *strictum*. To graze, wound slightly.

Per-suadeo, *êre*, *suâsi*, *suâsum*. To persuade.

Per-terreo, *êre*, *ui*, *itum*. To terrify greatly.

Pertineo, *êre*, *tinui*, (per, teneo). To pertain to, tend.

Per-turbo, *êre*, *âvi*, *âtum*. To disturb, throw into confusion, route, embarrass.

Per-ufilis, *a*. Very useful.

Per-venio, *ire*, *vêni*, *ventum*. To reach, come to.

Perverse, *adv*. Perversely, wrongly.

Pes, *pêdis*, *m*. Foot.

Peto, *êre*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To seek, ask; aim at; attack.

Phaëthon, *ônitis*, *m*. Phaëthon, fabled son of Helios the sun, (71).

Phalêrae, *ârum*, *f*. pl. Trappings, ornaments for horses.

Phalêrum, *i*, *n*. Phalerum, the oldest harbor of Athens; often called *Phalericus portus*.

Pharnâces, *is*, *m*. Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, (205).

Pharsâlus, *i*, *f*. Pharsalus, a city in Thessaly, where Pompey was defeated by Caesar, (210). The district was called Pharsalia.

Philippi, *ôrum*, *m*. pl. Philippi, a city in Macedonia, (213).

Philippus, *i*, *m*. Philip, the name of several Macedonian kings, the

- most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great, (140, 230).
- Philosophia*, *ae*, *f*. Philosophy.
- Philosophus*, *i*, *m*. Philosopher.
- Phyle*, *es*, *f*. Phyle, a castle in Attica, (228).
- Picenum*, *i*, *n*. Picenum, a district in the eastern part of Italy.
- Picenus*, *a*, *um*, (*Picenum*). Of or belonging to Picenum, Picene, (23, 19).
- Pietas*, *atis*, *f*. Dutiful conduct, sense of duty; affection; loyalty; piety.
- Piget*, *ere*, *piguit* or *pigitum est*, *impers*. It irks, grieves, displeases. 299.
- Pingo*, *ere*, *pinxi*, *pictum*. To paint, depict.
- Piraeus*, or *Piraeus*, *i*, *m*. The Piraeus, the celebrated port of Athens, (228).
- Pirata*, *ae*, *m*. Pirate.
- Piscis*, *is*, *m*. A fish.
- Pius*, *i*, *m*. - See *Metellus Pius*, (138).
- Placeo*, *ere*, *ui*, *itum*. To please, be pleasing to; be determined.
- Placidus*, *a*, *um*, (*placeo*). Quiet, gentle.
- Placo*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To quiet, soothe, calm, appease.
- Plancus*, *i*, *m*. Plancus, a Roman name, (42, 9).
- Plataeae*, *arum*, *f*. *pl*. Plataea, a city in Boeotia, (221).
- Plataeenses*, *ium*, *m*. *pl*. The Plataeans, the inhabitants of Plataea, (216).
- Plato*, *onis*, *m*. Plato, one of the most celebrated Grecian philosophers, disciple of Socrates, and instructor of Aristotle, (81).
- Plebs*, *bia*, *f*. Common people, people.
- Plenus*, *a*, *um*. Full, possessed of, rich in.
- Plerumque*, *adv*. (*plerusque*). Commonly, generally, frequently.
- Plerusque*, *aque*, *umque*. Most, many.
- Plurimus*. See *Multus*.
- Plus*, *adv*. More.
- Plus*, *uris*, *n*. *adj*. More, *pl*. many. See *Multus*.
- Poculum*, *i*, *n*. Cup.
- Poëma*, *atis*, *n*. Poem.
- Poenia*, *ae*, *f*. Punishment.
- Poenitet*, *ere*, *poenituit*, *impers*. It causes regret; *poenitet me*, it causes me to repent, I repent, am sorry for, regret.
- Poenus*, *i*, *m*. A Carthaginian, (185).
- Poëta*, *ae*, *m*. Poet.
- Polliceor*, *eri*, *itus sum*, *dep*. To promise, offer.
- Pollux*, *ucis*, *m*. Pollux, a celebrated pugilist, brother of Castor, (83, 9). See *Castor*.
- Polycrates*, *is*, *m*. Polycrates, a celebrated tyrant of Samos, (24, 12).
- Pompa*, *ae*, *f*. Pomp, public procession, procession.
- Pompeius*, *ii*, *m*. Pompey, the name of a Roman gens. *Cnaeus Pompeius*, a Roman consul and a distinguished commander, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia, (205). *Quintus Pompeius*, also consul and commander, defeated in several engagements by the Numantines, (201).
- Pompeianus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. (*Pompeius*).

- Pompeian, of or belonging to Pompey, (211).
- Pompilius*, ii, m. See *Numa*.
- Pondus*, *ēris*, n. Weight.
- Pono*, *ēre*, *posui*, *positum*. To place, build, pitch.
- Pons*, *Pontis*, m. Bridge.
- Pontius*, ii, m. Pontius, a Roman name. *Pontius Thelesinus*, a general of the Samnites, who conquered the Romans at the Caudine Forks, (179).
- Pontus*, i, m. Pontus, a province in Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea, (202).
- Populatio*, *ōnis*, f. (popūlo). Pillaging, booty; people, population.
- Popūlo*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (popūlus). To depopulate, devastate, pillage; *popūlor*, dep. = *popūlo*.
- Popūlus*, i, m. People, nation, tribe.
- Porriġo*, *ēre*, *rexi*, *rectum*. To extend, stretch.
- Porsēna*, *ae*, m. Porsena, a king of Etruria in Italy, (171).
- Porta*, *ae*, f. Gate.
- Portendo*, *ēre*, *tendi*, *tentum*. To portend.
- Portio*, *ōnis*, f. Portion, share.
- Portus*, *us*, m. Port, harbor.
- Posco*, *ēre*, *poposci*. To demand, ask.
- Possessio*, *ōnis*, f. (possideo). Possession.
- Possideo*, *ēre*, *sēdi*, *sessum*. To possess.
- Possum*, *posse*, *potui*, irreg. To be able. 289.
- Post*, adv., and prep. with acc. Afterwards, after, behind, since.
- Postea*, adv. Afterwards.
- Posteritas*, *atis*, f. (postērus). Posterity.
- Postērus*, *a*, *um*; comp. *posterior*, superl. *postrēmus*, *postūmus*. Following, ensuing; *postēri*, posterity, descendants; *postrēmo*, *ad postrēmum*, at last. 163, 3.
- Post-fēro*, *ferre*. To place after, esteem less; sacrifice.
- Post-pōno*, *ēre*, *posui*, *positum*. To put after, esteem less, postpone; disregard, neglect.
- Post-quam*, or *post quam*, conj. After, after that.
- Postrēmo*, adv. (postrēmus). At last, finally.
- Postrēmus*, *a*, *um*. The last; *ad postrēmum*, at last, finally. See *postērus*.
- Postridie*, adv. On the following day.
- Postūlo*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To demand.
- Postumius*, ii, m. Postumius, the name of a Roman gens or clan. *Aulus Postumius*, a Roman in whose consulship the first Punic war was brought to a close, (89, 188). *Spurius Postumius*, a Roman consul, defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks, (179).
- Potens*, *entis*, (possum). Able, powerful.
- Potentia*, *ae*, f. Might, force, power, ability.
- Potestas*, *atis*, f. (potens). Power.
- Potior*, *potiri*, *potitus sum*, dep. To obtain, get possession of.
- Potis*, *e*, comp. *potior*, superl. *potissimus*. Able, capable, possible.
- Potius*, *potissime*, adv. (potis); positive not used. Rather than.
- Prae*, prep. with abl. Before, for, on account of, in comparison with.

Prae-beo, ēre, ui, itum. To show, furnish.

Prae-cēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum. To precede, surpass, outstrip.

Praeceptor, ōris, m. (praecipio). Preceptor, commander, teacher.

Praeceptum, i, n. (praecipio). Maxim, rule, precept.

Praecipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (praecapio). To admonish, advise, order.

Praecipitum, ii, n. Precipice.

Praecipito, āre, āvi, ātum. To throw down, precipitate.

Praecipuus, a, um. Remarkable, prominent, special.

Praeclare, ius, issime, adv. (preclarus). Excellently, nobly.

Prae-clārus, a, um. Excellent, noble, distinguished, illustrious.

Praeclūdo, ēre, clūsi, clūsum, (praeclaudo). To hinder, preclude, cut off.

Praeco, ōnis, m. Herald, crier.

Praeda, ae, f. Prey, booty.

Prae-dico, ēre, dixi, dictum. To predict, forewarn.

Praedictum, i, n. (praedico). Prediction, warning.

Praeditus, a, um. Endued with, possessed of.

Praedor, āri, ātus sum, (praeda). To plunder.

Prae-fāri, defective. To predict, prophesy; say. 297, II. 3.

Praefectus, i, m. Commander, prefect.

Prae-fēro, ferre, tūli, latum. To prefer, choose; carry or bear before.

Praeficio, ēre, feci, fectum, (prae, facio). To place over, put in command.

Prae-lēgo, ēre, legi, lectum. To read to another, to read aloud, to lecture.

Prae-mitto, ēre, misi, missum. To send forward, send in advance.

Praemium, ii, n. Reward, premium.

Praeneste, is, n. Praeneste, a town in Latium, (182).

Prae-pōno, ēre, posui, positum. To place over, intrust with.

Praesens, entis. Present; *praesentia, ōrum, n. pl.* present things, the present.

Praesentia, ae, f. (praesens). Presence.

Praeses, idis, adj. Presiding, ruling, chief; *subs.* head, chief, ruler, governor.

Praesidium, ii, n. Guard, garrison.

Praestabilis, e. Preëminent, distinguished, excellent.

Praestans, antis, (praesto). Excellent, eminent.

Praestantia, ae, f. Superiority, pre-eminence.

Praesto, āre, stiti, itum, (prae, sto). To surpass, be superior to; furnish, do, pay, render (as service); evince, show, give.

Prae-sum, esse, fui. To preside over, command.

Prae-tendo, ēre, tendi, tentum. To pretend, allege.

Praeter, prep. with acc. Except, besides.

Praeter-ea, adv. Besides, moreover.

Praeter-eo, ire, ivi or ii, itum. To pass by, omit. 295.

Praeteritus, a, um, (praetereo). Gone by, past; *praeterita, ōrum, n. pl.* the past.

Praeter-vēhor, vēhi, vectus sum, dep.

- To be borne over or by; to drive or sail by; to pass by.
- Praetorius, a, um, (praetor).* Praetorian, belonging to a praetor or general; *praetorius*, subs. one who has been praetor.
- Prae-vidēo, ēre, vidi, visum.* To foresee.
- Pratum, i, n.* Meadow, pasture.
- Pravus, a, um.* Depraved, bad.
- Preces, um, f. pl. dat. acc. and abl. sing.* also occur. Prayers, entreaties.
- Precor, ari, atus sum.* To beseech, pray.
- Premo, ēre, pressi, pressum.* To press, urge.
- Pretium, ii, n.* Price, worth.
- Pridie, adv.* On the day before.
- Primo, primum, adv. (primus).* At first, first; *quam primum*, as soon as possible.
- Primus, a, um, superl. (prior).* First. 166.
- Princeps, ipis, m.* Prince, ruler; chief man.
- Principatus, us, m.* Sovereignty, imperial power.
- Principium, ii, n.* Beginning.
- Prior, us.* Former, previous. 166.
- Priscus, i, m.* Priscus, the surname of *Lucius Tarquinius*, the fifth king of Rome, (162).
- Pristinus, a, um.* Ancient, pristine.
- Prius, adv.* Before, first; *priusquam* or *prius quam*, before that, before.
- Privatus, a, um.* Private, personal, subs. a private citizen.
- Pro, prep. with abl.* Before, in front of; for, in behalf of, instead of, as; *pro hoste*, as an enemy.
- Probatio, ōnis, f.* Approbation, proof.
- Probatus, a, um, (probo).* Tried, tested, proved, approved.
- Probitas, atis, f. (probus).* Honesty, probity, integrity.
- Probo, āre, āvi, atum, (probus).* To prove, show; approve.
- Probus, a, um.* Upright, honest.
- Procas, ae, m.* Procas, a Roman name. *Silvius Procas*, a king of Alba, (151).
- Pro-cēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum.* To step forth, to advance, proceed, come on, succeed.
- Procillus, i, m.* Procillus, a young man sent by Caesar to Ariovistus, (52).
- Pro-clāmo, āre, āvi, atum.* To cry out, proclaim.
- Pro-consul, ūlis, m.* Proconsul, one with the authority of consul.
- Procul, adv.* At a distance, far off.
- Pro-cūro, āre, āvi, atum.* To attend to, have the care of.
- Pro-curro, ēre, curri (cucurri), cursum.* To run forth, project.
- Proditio, ōnis, f. (prodo).* Treachery, treason.
- Proditor, ōris, m. (prodo).* Traitor.
- Pro-do, ēre, didi, ditum.* To disclose, betray.
- Pro-dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum.* To lead forth, produce.
- Proelium, ii, n.* Battle, conflict.
- Profecto, adv.* Indeed, truly.
- Proficiscor, proficiaci, profectus sum.* To depart, set out, go.
- Profligo, āre, āvi, atum, (pro, fligo).* To overthrow, ruin.
- Pro-fundo, ēre, fudi, fūsum.* To

pour out, spend; throw away, lavish, dissipate.

Progredior, grēdi, gressus sum, dep. (pro, gradior). To proceed, advance.

Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, (pro, habeo). To prohibit, prevent.

Promissus, a, um, (promitto). Growing long, long.

Pro-mitto, ēre, misi, missum. To send forth, promise.

Promontorium, ii, n. Promontory.

Promptus, a, um. Prompt, ready.

Pro-nuntio, āre, āvi, ātum. To publish, proclaim, announce; recite, declaim; act, tell, narrate.

Propago, āre, āvi, ātum. To propagate; prolong.

Prope, adv., and prep. with acc. Near, nearly, near to, close by, near.

Propēro, āre, āvi, ātum. To hasten.

Propior, ius. Nearer. See 166.

Propius, adv. Nearer.

Pro-pōno, ēre, posui, positum. To set forth, state, propose.

Proprius, a, um. Peculiar, proper, one's own, characteristic of.

Propter, prep. with acc. For, on account of.

Propter-ea, adv. Therefore, on that account.

Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum. To repel, ward off.

Prora, ae, f. Prow, forepart of a ship.

Prorsus, adv. Uninterruptedly, straight on, absolutely.

Pro-rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. To rush or break forth.

Pro-scribo, ēre, scripsi, scriptum. To proscribe, outlaw.

Prosilio, īre, ii or ui, (pro, salio). To leap up, spring forth.

Prospere, ius, rime, adv. (prospērus). Happily, prosperously.

Prospērus, a, um. Favorable, fortunate, prosperous.

Prospicio, ēre, spexi, spectrum, (pro, specio). To look forward, look, see; look out for, take care of, provide for; discern, descry.

Prosterno, ēre, strāvi, strātum, (pro, sterno). To prostrate, overthrow.

Pro-sum, prodesse, profui. To profit, avail, be useful.

Prostinus, adv. Directly, immediately after.

Pro-video, ēre, vidi, visum. To provide, be on one's guard.

Providus, a, um, (provideo). Foreseeing, prudent, cautious, provident.

Provincia, ae, f. Province.

Provocatio, ōnis, f. (provōco). Challenge, appeal.

Provōco, āre, āvi, ātum. To challenge, appeal.

Proximus, a, um. Nearest, next.

Prudens, entis. Prudent, wise, learned, skilled.

Prudentia, ae, f. (prudens). Prudence.

Ptolemaeus, i, m. Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt, (211).

Publicola, ae, m. Publicola, the surname of *Valerius*, one of the first consuls at Rome, (169).

Publicus, a, um. Public.

Publius, ii, m. Publius, a Roman name; as, *Publius Rutilius Rufus*, (139).

Pudet, ěre, puduit, pudĭtum est, impers. It shames; *pudet me*, it shames me, I am ashamed.

Pudor, ěris, m. Regard, respect, modesty, awe, shame.

Puella, ae, f. Girl.

Puer, ěri, m. Boy.

Puerilis, e, (puer). Boyish, youthful.

Pueritia, ae, f. (puer). Boyhood.

Pugio, ěnis, m. Dagger, poniard.

Pugna, ae, f. Battle.

Pugno, are, avi, atum. To fight.

Pulcher, chra, chrum. Beautiful.

Pulvillus, i, m. Pulvillus. *Horatius Pulvillus*, a Roman consul in the first year after the banishment of Tarquin, (170).

Pumilio, ěnis, m. and f. Dwarf, pigmy.

Punicus, a, um, (Poeni). Punic, Carthaginian, belonging to Carthage or the Carthaginians. (196).

Punio, ěre, ěvi, ětum. To punish.

Pupillus, i, m. Pupil.

Puppis, is f. The stern, the hinder part of a ship.

Pusillus, a, um. Small, weak; little.

Puto, are, avi, atum. To think, imagine, esteem.

Pydna, ae, f. Pydna, a town of Macedonia, celebrated for the victory of Paulus over Perseus, (198).

Pyreneus, i, m. The Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain, (190).

Pyrrhus, i, m. Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus, (183).

Pythagěrus, ae, m. Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher of Samos, (94).

Pythia, ae, f. Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi, (217).

Q.

Q. or *Qu.* An abbreviation of *Quintus*.

Quadragesĭmus, a, um, (quadragesĭta). Fortieth.

Quadragesĭta, indecl. Forty.

Quadriga, ge, f. Chariot, four-horse chariot.

Quadrĭngesĭmus, a, um, (quadrĭngesĭti). The four hundredth.

Quadrĭngenti, ae, ě. Four hundred.

Quaero or *quaeso, ěre, quaesĭvi, quaesĭtum*. To seek, inquire, ask, implore. *Quaerĭtur*, impers. It is asked, the question is asked.

Qualis, e. What, what sort; *talis*—*qualis*, such—as.

Quam, adv. and conj. How; as, than, after: *quam multi*, how many; *with superl.* intensive, *quam maxĭmus*, as great as possible.

Quam-diū, adv. How long, as long as.

Quam-quam, conj. Although, though.

Quam-vis. However, however much, though.

Quantus, a, um. How great, how much; *tantus*—*quantus*, so great as; *quanto*, by how much, as.

Qua-re. Wherefore, whereby.

Quartus, a, um. Fourth.

Quasi. As if.

Quaterni, ae, a, distributive. Four by four, four at a time, four each 174, 2.

Quatio, ēre, quassi, quassum. To shake.

Quatriduum, i, n. (quattuor, dies). Space of four days, four days.

Quattuor, indecl. Four.

Quattuordēcim, indecl. (quattuor, decem). Fourteen.

Que, appended to another word. And. 587, I. 3.

Quem-ad-mōdum, adv. In what manner, how, as.

Querēla, ae, f. (queror). Complaint.

Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. To complain.

Qui, quae, quod, rel. and interrog. Who, which, what.

Quia, conj. Because.

Quicumque (or *cumque*) *quaecunque, quodcunque.* Whoever, whatever.

Quidam, quaedam, quoddam or *quiddam.* A certain one, certain.

Quidem. Indeed.

Quies, ētis, f. Rest, quiet.

Quiesco, ēre, quīēvi, quīētum, (quies). To rest, repose, keep quiet.

Quiētus, a, um, (quiesco). Quiet, at rest.

Qui-libet, quaelibet, quodlibet, indef. pron. Any one, any.

Quin. That not, but that, that.

Quinctius, ii, m. Quinctius. *Titus Quinctius*, a Roman general at the time the city was threatened by the Gauls, 321 B. C. (177). *Titus Quinctius Flaminius* gained the victory at Cynoscephalae, (197).

Quindēcim, indecl. Fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, (quingenti). The five hundredth.

Quingenti, ae, a. Five hundred.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, (quinquaginta). Fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, indecl. Fifty.

Quinque, indecl. Five.

Quinquennium, ii, n. Five years, space of five years.

Quintus, a, um. Fifth.

Quintus, i, m. Quintus, a common Roman name; as, *Quintus Mucius Scaevola*, (172).

Quippe, conj. Indeed.

Quis, quae, quid? interrog. pron. Who, which, what?

Quis, quae, quid, indef. pron. Some one, any one. 190, 1.

Quisnam or *quinam, quaenam, quodnam* or *quidnam.* Who, which, what.

Quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam, and subs. *quidpiam* or *quippiam*, indef. pron. Any one, any body, any; some one, some thing, some.

Quisquam, quaequam, quidquam or *quicquam.* Any, any one.

Quis-que, quaeque, quodque or *quid-que.* Every, every one, whoever, whatever; *with superl., intensive, primo quoque tempore*, on the very first opportunity.

Quis-quis, quaequae, quidquid or *quicquid.* Whoever, whatever.

Quo. Where, whither, that, in order that.

Quo-ad. Till, until, as long as, as far as.

Quod, conj. That, because.

Quominus, (quo, minus). That not, from.

Quomodo, adv. (quo, modo). How, by what means.

Quondam, adv. Formerly.

Quoqus. Also, too.

Quot, adj. pl. indec. How many, as many, as; all.

Quot-annia. Every year, yearly.

Quotidia. Daily, every day.

Quotus, *a*, *um*. Of what number, how many; what, often applied to the hour of the day.

Quum or *cum*. When, since; though; *quum—tum*, not only—but also, both—and; rarely either—or.

R.

Rabies, *ei*, f. Madness, rage.

Radix, *icis*, f. Root, foot, base, as of a mountain.

Ramus, *i*, m. Branch.

Rapina, *ae*, f. Rapine, plunder.

Rapio, *ere*, *rapui*, *raptum*. To rob, carry off.

Raptor, *oris*, m. (rapio). Robber, plunderer.

Raro, adv. (rarus). Rarely, seldom.

Rarus, *a*, *um*. Rare, uncommon.

Ratio, *onis*, f. A calculating, thinking; reason, understanding; plan, method, kind.

Ratis, *is*, f. Raft.

Re-bello, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To rebel.

Re-cedo, *ere*, *cessi*, *cessum*. To withdraw, recede, retire.

Recens, *entis*. Recent, fresh, young, new.

Recipio, *ere*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, (re, capio). To receive, recover, resume; *se recipere*, to betake one's self, withdraw.

Recito, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (re, cito). To repeat, recite.

Recognosco, *ere*, *nōvi*, *nītum*, (re, cognosco). To recognize.

Recordatio, *onis*, f. (recordor). Recollection, remembrance.

Recordor, *ari*, *ātus sum*, dep. To recollect.

Recte, *ius*, *issime*, adv. (rectus). Rightly.

Rector, *oris*, m. (rego). Director, ruler.

Rectum, *i*, n. (rectus). Right.

Rectus, *a*, *um*, (rego). Straight, right, correct.

Recupero, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To regain.

Red-do, *ere*, *didi*, *dītum*. To restore, return; make; render, repeat, recite, give up, resign; assign.

Red-eo, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *ītum*. To go back, return. 295.

Redigo, *ere*, *egi*, *actum*, (red, ago). To force, reduce, compel.

Redimo, *ere*, *emi*, *emptum*, (red, emo). To ransom.

Reditus, *us*, m. (redeo). Return, revenue.

Re-dūco, *ere*, *duxi*, *ductum*. To lead back, reduce.

Red-undo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To overflow; to abound.

Re-fercio, *ire*, *fersi*, *fertum*, (re, facio). To fill, stuff, cram.

Re-fēro, *ferre*, *tūli*, *lātum*, (re-fero). To bring back, requite, return, render, place among, refer; *refert*, imp. it concerns, matters.

Refertus, *a*, *um*, part. (refercio). Filled.

Reficio, *ere*, *feci*, *fectum*, (re, facio). To repair, restore; recover.

Refluo, *ere*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*, (re, fluo). To flow back.

Re-fugio, ēre, fūgi, fugitum. To retreat.

Regīna, ae, f. Queen.

Regio, ōnis, f. Region, country.

Regius, a, um, (rex). Royal.

Regno, are, avi, atum, (regnum).

To reign, rule.

Regnum, i, n. (rex). Kingdom, sovereignty, government.

Rego, ēre, rexi, rectum. To direct, rule, manage.

Regredior, grēdi, gressus sum, dep. (re, gradior). To return.

Regūla, ae, f. (rego). Rule, pattern, model.

Regūlus, i, m. Regulus. *Marcus Atilius Regūlus*, a distinguished Roman consul taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, (186).

Religio, ōnis, f. Religion, obligation.

Re-linguo, ēre, liqui, lictum. To leave, desert.

Reliquiae, arum, f. pl. Remnant, those who escaped.

Reliquus, a, um. The rest, remaining, the other. *Reltquum est*, it is left, it remains.

Re-maneo, ēre, mansi, mansum. To remain.

Remedium, ii, n. Remedy.

Reminiscor, ci, dep. To remember.

Re-mitto, ēre, misi, missum. To send back.

Re-moveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. To take away, remove.

Remus, i, m. Oar.

Remus, i, m. Remus, the brother of Romulus, (152).

Renovo, are, avi, atum, (re, novo). To renew.

Re-nuntio, are, avi, atum. To report, announce.

Repāro, are, avi, atum, (re, paro), To renew, repair.

Re-pello, ēre, pūli, pulsum. To repel, drive back.

Repente, adv. Suddenly.

Reptinus, a, um. Unexpected, sudden.

Reperio, ire, pēri, pertum, (re, pario). To find.

Re-pleo, ēre, ēvi, etum. To fill, fill again.

Re-pōno, ēre, posui, positum. To replace, restore, lay up.

Re-porto, are, avi, atum. To gain, bear off.

Reprehendo, ēre, prehēdi, prehensum, (re, prehendo). To blame, censure.

Repudio, are, avi, atum. To reject, divorce.

Re-pugno, are, avi, atum. To resist.

Re-quito, ēre, quisiui or ii, quisitum (re, quaero). To seek, demand, require.

Res, rei, f. Thing; affair; state; deed, reality, battle; *res gestae*, exploits; *res publica*, republic.

Re-scribo, ēre, scripsi, scriptum. To write back, reply in writing.

Resideo, ēre, sedi, (re, sedeo). To sit, remain, sit down.

Resisto, ēre, stiti, stitum. To oppose, resist.

Respectus, us, m. (respicio). Respect, regard.

Respicio, ēre, spexi, spectrum, (re, specio). To look back; regard, respect.

Re-spondeo, ēre, spondi, sponsum. To reply.

Responsum, i. n. (respondeo). Answer, response.

Res publica, rei publicae, or *respublica, reipublicae*, f. Republic. 126.

Re-spuo, ēre, spui. To cast out, eject ; reject, refuse, dislike.

Restituo, ēre, stitui, stitutum, (re, statuo). To restore.

Re-tardo, are, avi, atum. To detain, retard, check.

Retineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (re, teneo). To retain.

Reus, i, m. Criminal, defendant.

Reverentia, ae, f. Reverence.

Re-vertō, ēre, verti, versum ; *revertor*, dep. To come back, return.

Re-vōco, āre, āvi, atum. To recall.

Rex, regis, m. King.

Rhea, ae, f. Rhea. *Rhea Silvia*, the daughter of Numitor and the mother of Romulus and Remus, (152).

Rhenus, i, m. The river Rhine, (208).

Rhodānus, i, m. The river Rhone, in Gaul, (208).

Rhodiū, a, um, (Rhodos, the island of Rhodes). Rhodian, of or belonging to Rhodes. *Rhodiū*, ii, m. A Rhodian, (143).

Rideo, ēre, si, sum. To laugh, to laugh at.

Ripa, ae, f. Bank, as of a river.

Rite, adv. Rightly, in due form.

Robur, ōris, n. Strength.

Robustus, a, um, (robur). Robust, strong.

Rogatio, ōnis, f. (rogo). An asking, question ; entreaty, request.

Rogo, are, avi, atum. To ask, question.

Roma, ae, f. Rome, (27).

Romānus, a, um, adj. (Roma). Roman ; subs. *Romānus*, i, m. a Roman, (26).

Romulus, i, m. Romulus, the founder of Rome, (154).

Roscius, ii, m. Roscius, a Roman name. *Lucius Roscius*, a celebrated tribune of the people and friend of Cicero, (51).

Rotundus, a, um. Round, spherical.

Rufus, i, m. Rufus, a Roman surname ; as, *Publius Rutilius Rufus*, (139).

Ruina, ae, f. Ruin, fall.

Rullianus, i, m. Rullianus, a Roman name. *Quintus Fabius Rullianus*, master of the cavalry (*magister equitum*) under the dictator *Papirius Cursor*, (178).

Rumpo, ēre, rupi, ruptum. To break.

Ruo, ēre, rui, ruitum or *rutum*. To run, rush forth. "

Rupes, is, f. Rock, cliff.

Rursus (or *um*), adv. Back, again.

Rus, ruris, n. Country, as opposed to city.

Rusticus, i, m. Countryman, farmer, peasant, husbandman.

Rutilius, ii, m. Rutilius, a Roman name. *Publius Rutilius Rufus*, a Roman consul, slain in the Social war, (139).

S.

S. An abbreviation for *Sextus*, *Sp.* for *Spurius*.

Sabini, ōrum, m. pl. The Sabines, a people of Italy, bordering upon Latium, (157).

Sacer, sacra, sacrum. Sacred.

Sacerdos, ōtis, m. and f. (sacer).

Priest, priestess.

Sacrificium, ii, n. Sacrifice.

Sacro, are, avi, ātum, (sacer). To consecrate.

Sacrum, i, n. Sacred rite or institution; sacrifice.

Saepe, ius, issime, adv. Often.

Saevio, ire, iui or ii, itum. To rage, be cruel.

Sagacitas, atis, f. Sagacity, acuteness, shrewdness.

Sagax, acis. Acute, sagacious.

Sagitta, ae, f. Arrow.

Saguntum, i, n. Saguntum, a town in Spain, on the Mediterranean, (189).

Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. The Saguntines, citizens of Saguntum, (189).

Salāmis, is or inis, f. (acc. Salāmina), or Salāmīna, ae, f. The island of Salamis, off the coast of Attica, (217).

Salūber, bris, bre, (salus). Healthful, salubrious.

Salus, ūtis, f. Safety; *Salus* personified, the Roman goddess, *Salus*, (20, 7).

Salutāris, e, (salus). Healthful, wholesome.

Salūto, are, avi, ātum, (salus). To salute.

Salve, def. verb. Hail. See 297, III. 1.

Salvus, a, um. Safe, unhurt.

Samnītes, ium, m. pl. The Samnites, the inhabitants of Samnium, in Italy, (178).

Samus or *Samos, i, f.* The island Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor.

Sancite, ius, issime, (sanctus, sacred, pure), adv. Chastely, purely, conscientiously.

Sanguis, inis, m. Blood.

Sannio, ōnis, m. Sannio, a proper name, (35).

Sapiens, entis. Wise; *subs.* a wise man.

Sapienter, ius, issime, adv. (sapiens). Wisely.

Sapientia, ae, f. (sapiens). Wisdom.

Sapio, ēre, iui or ui. To taste; to have sense, to know, understand; be wise.

Sardes, ium, f. Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia.

Sardinia, ae, f. The island of Sardinia, west of Italy, (188).

Satelles, itis, m. and f. Lifeguard, attendant.

Satio, are, avi, ātum. To fill, satisfy, content.

Satis, adv., adj., subs. Enough, sufficient, sufficiently; *satis habere*, to have enough, be content.

Saturnia, ae, f. Saturnia, the town and citadel built by Saturn, (148).

Saturnus, i, m. Saturn, the most ancient king of Latium, (148).

Saucius, a, um. Wounded, injured, hurt, sick, intoxicated.

Saxum, i, n. Rock, stone.

Scaevola, ae, m. See *Mucius*, (172).

Scelestus, a, um, (scelus). Wicked, criminal, infamous.

Scelus, ēris, n. Crime, wickedness.

Scena, ae, f. Scene, stage.

Schola, ae, f. Leisure devoted to learning; a place of learning, a school; a lecture, dissertation.

Scientia, ae, f. (scio). Knowledge, science, skill, expertness.

Scio, scire, scivi, scitum. To know, understand, have knowledge.

Scipio, onis, m. Scipio, the name of a distinguished Roman family.

See *Africanus*, (190).

Scriba, ae, m. (scribo). Scribe, clerk.

Scribo, ĕre, scripsi, scriptum. To write, prepare.

Scutum, i, n. Shield.

Scythia, ae, f. Scythia, an extensive country in the north of Europe and Asia, (215).

Scythae, arum, m. pl. The Scythians, (215).

Se-cēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum. To retire, withdraw.

Secundum, adv., and prep. with acc. After, behind, next to; according to, by the side of, along.

Secundus, a, um. Second, favorable, prosperous.

Sed, conj. But.

Sedĕcim, indec. (sex, decem). Sixteen.

Sedeo, ĕre, sedi, sessum. To sit, stay.

Sedes, is, f. Seat, abode, residence.

Seditio, onis, f. Quarrel, sedition.

Seditiōsus, a, um, (seditio). Mutinous, seditious.

Sedo, are, avi, atum. To allay, quiet.

Segnis, e. Slothful, inactive.

Segniter, ius, issime, adv. (segnis). Slothfully.

Seleucia, ae, f. Seleucia, a city of Syria on the Orontes, (206).

Semel, adv. Once.

Sementis, is, f. Seed; sowing.

Semianimis, e. Half-alive, half-dead.

Semper, adv. Always, ever.

Sempiternus, a, um, (semper). Everlasting, imperishable.

Sempronius, ii, m. See *Gracchus*, (190).

Senator, ōris, m. (senex). Senator.

Senātus, us, m. (senex). Senate.

Senectus, ūtis, f. (senex). Old age, age.

Senesco, ĕre, senui. To grow old, become aged; *senescens, entis*, becoming old, aged.

Senex, senis. Old, aged. 168, 3.

Senex, senis, m. and f. An old man, an aged person.

Senōnes, um, m. pl. The Senones, a powerful people in Gaul, (176).

Sensim, adv. (sentio). Sensibly; slowly, gradually, by degrees.

Sensus, us, m. Sensation, sense, perception.

Sententia, ae, f. Opinion, sentence, sentiment, maxim, axiom, purpose, decision.

Sentio, ĕre, sensi, sensum. To perceive, feel, experience; think, judge.

Sepelio, ĕre, pelivi or ii, pultum. To bury.

Sepio, ĕre, sepsi, septum. To guard, shelter.

Septem, indecl. Seven.

Septimus, a, um, (septem). Seventh.

Septingentesimus, a, um, (septingenti). The seven hundredth.

Septingenti, ae, a. Seven hundred.

Septuagesimus, a, um, (septuaginta). Seventieth.

Septuaginta, indecl. Seventy.

Sepulcrum, i, n. (sepelio). Grave, tomb, sepulchre.

Sepultura, ae, f. (sepelio). Burial.

Sequāni, ōrum, m. The Sequani, a Gallic people, dwelling on the river Sequana, (23, 15).

Sequor, sequi, secutus sum, dep. To follow, succeed.

Sergius, ii, m. See *Catilina*, (207).

Sermo, ōnis, m. Speech, discourse, conversation.

Sero, ius, issime, adv. (serus). Late, too late.

Serpo, ěre, serpsi, scriptum. To spread, extend.

Serus, a, um. Late.

Servilius, ii, m. Servilius, a Roman name.

Servio, ěre, iwi or ii, itum. To be a slave, to serve, be subject to.

Servitus, ūtis, f. (servio). Servitude, slavery.

Servius, ii, m. Servius, a Roman name. *Servius Tullius*, the sixth king of Rome, (164).

Servo, āre, āvi, ātum. To observe, keep; preserve.

Servus, i, m. Slave.

Seu. Whether; *seu—seu*, whether—or.

Sex, indecl. Six.

Sexagesimus, a, um, (sexaginta). Sixtieth.

Sexaginta, indecl. Sixty.

Sexcentessimus, a, um, (sexcenti). Six hundredth.

Sexcenti, ae, a. Six hundred.

Sextus, a, um, (sex). Sixth.

Si, conj. If.

Sic, adv. Thus, so.

Siccus, a, um. Dry.

Sicilia, ae, f. The island of Sicily, (185).

Sidus, ěris, n. A group of stars, a constellation.

Significo, āre, āvi, ātum, (signum, facio). To show, indicate, mean, signify.

Signum, i, n. Mark, sign, indication, standard.

Silentium, ii, n. Silence, stillness, quiet, repose.

Sileo, ěre, ui. To be silent, still, quiet; to pass over in silence, not to speak of.

Silvia, ae, f. See *Rhea*, (152).

Silvius, ii, m. Silvius, the name of several kings of Alba, the first of whom was the son of *Aeneas*, (150, 151).

Similis, e. Similar, like. 163, 2.

Similiter, ius, ětime, adv. (similis). In like manner, similarly, in a similar way. 305, 2.

Simonides, is, m. Simonides, a celebrated lyric poet of Cea, (132).

Simul, adv. At the same time.

Simulatio, ōnis, f. An assumed appearance, pretence, simulation, deceit, hypocrisy.

Si, conj. But if.

Sine, prep. with abl. Without.

Singularis, e. Single, singular, remarkable.

Singulus, a, um. Single, one by one.

Sinister, tra, trum. Left, on the left.

Sino, ěre, sivi, situm. To permit; allow; *situs*, put, placed, situated.

Sinus, us, m. Bosom, bay.

Si-quis or siqui, siqua, siquid or si-quod, indef. pron. If any, if any one.

Sitis, is, f. Thirst, desire.

Sobrius, a, um. Sober, temperate, moderate, reasonable.

Socer, ěri, m. Father-in-law.

Socialis, e, (socius). Social, friendly.

Societas, ātis, f. (socius). League, alliance, partnership, society.

Socius, *ii*, *m*. Ally, confederate.
Socr  tes, *is*, *m*. Socrates, a celebrated Grecian philosopher, (20, 8).
Sol, *solis*, *m*. Sun.
Solemnis, *e*. Stated, established; religious, solemn.
Solemn  ter, *adv*. (solemnis). Solemnly, in due form.
Soleo, *  re*, *  tus sum*. To be accustomed, be wont. 272, 3.
Solidus, *a*, *um*. Solid.
Solitudo, *inis*, *f*. (solus). Solitude.
Sol  tus, *a*, *um*, (soleo). Usual.
Sollertia, *ae*, *f*. Sagacity, shrewdness.
Solon, *  nis*, *m*. Solon, a celebrated Athenian law-giver and one of the seven wise men of Greece, (128).
Solum, *adv*. (solus). Only, alone.
Solus, *a*, *um*. Alone. 149.
Sol  tus, *a*, *um*, (solvo). Unrestrained, dissolute.
Solvo, *  re*, *solvi*, *sol  tum*. To loose, unbind; to pay.
Somnio, *  re*, *  vi*, *  tum*, (somnia). To dream.
Somnium, *ii*, *n*. Dream.
Somnus, *i*, *m*. Sleep.
Son  tus, *us*, *m*. (sono). Sound, noise.
Sono, *  re*, *ui*, *  tum*. To sound, utter, speak, call, express, mean.
Sonus, *i*, *m*. (sono). Sound.
Sophocles, *is* and *i*, *m*. Sophocles, a celebrated Grecian tragic poet, (55).
Sordidus, *a*, *um*. Sordid, soiled, filthy, base, mean.
Soror, *  ris*, *f*. Sister.
Sors, *sortis*, *f*. Lot.
Sparta, *ae*, *f*. Sparta, the capital of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus; also called Lacedaemon.

Spart  nus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. (Sparta). Spartan; subs. *Spart  nus*, *i*, *m*, a Spartan, (222).
Spart  cus, *i*, *m*. Spartacus, a celebrated gladiator who waged war against the Romans, (204).
Spatium, *ii*, *n*. Space.
Species, *ei*, *f*. Appearance, guise.
Spect  culum, *i*, *n*. (specto). Spectacle, show.
Specto, *  re*, *  vi*, *  tum*. To view, witness. *Spect  tus*, *a*, *um*. Tried, proved, illustrious.
Sperno, *  re*, *sprevi*, *spre  tum*. To despise, reject, contemn, scorn, spurn.
Spero, *  re*, *  vi*, *  tum*. To expect, hope; flatter one's self.
Spes, *ei*, *f*. Hope.
Spolio, *  re*, *  vi*, *  tum*, (spolium). To rob; spoil; despoil.
Spolium, *ii*, *n*. Plunder, spoil, booty.
Spontis, *gen*. *sponte*, *abl*. *sing*. Of or for himself, itself, of one's own accord, on one's own account, voluntarily, spontaneously.
Spurius, *ii*, *m*. See *Postumius* and *Lucretius*.
Stabilitas, *atis*, *f*. Immovability, steadfastness, stability.
Stadium, *ii*, *n*. A stade or stadium, a measure equal to 606 English feet; race-course, race-ground.
Statim, *adv*. (sto). At once, immediately.
Statio, *  nis*, *f*. (sto). Station, post; residence.
Statua, *ae*, *f*. (statuo). Statue.
Statuo, *  re*, *ui*, *  tum*, (status, from sto). To determine; appoint, place.

Statura, ae, f. (status, from *sto*). Height, size of the body, stature.

Status, us, m. (*sto*). State, condition.

Stella, ae, f. Star.

Sterno, ere, stravi, stratum. To prostrate.

Sto, stare, steti, statum. To stand.

Strages, is, f. Slaughter, defeat.

Strangulo, are, avi, atum. To strangle.

Strenue, adv. (strenuus). Vigorously, carefully.

Strenuus, a, um. Active, valiant.

Studeo, ere, ui. To study, favor, be attached to; to devote one's self to; be zealous.

Studiosse, ius, issime, adv. (studiosus). Diligently, earnestly.

Studiosus, a, um, (studium). Eager, desirous, zealous; friendly, studious.

Studium, ii, n. Zeal, study, desire, pursuit.

Stultitia, ae, f. (stultus). Folly, foolishness, simplicity.

Stultus, a, um. Foolish, simple, silly.

Suadeo, ere, suasi, suasum. To advise.

Sub, prep. with acc. or abl. Under, at the foot of.

Sub-dūco, ere, duxi, ductum. To take away, withdraw.

Subīgo, ere, ēgi, actum, (sub, ago). To subdue, conquer.

Subīto, adv. (subitus, from subeo). Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Sublime, adv. (sublimis). Aloft, loftily, on high.

Sublimis, e. High, on high.

Sub-mergo, ere, mersi, mersum. To dip or plunge under; to sink,

overwhelm, submerge. *Pass.* To be overwhelmed, to sink.

Sub-rideo, ere, risi, risum. To smile, laugh.

Subsidium, ii, n. The reserve; aid, reinforcement.

Sub-silio, ire, silui and silii, (sub, salio). To leap or jump up, leap, jump.

Sub-sum, esse, fui. To be at hand or near, be under.

Subter, prep. with acc. or abl. Below, beneath, under.

Sub-trāho, ere, traxi, tractum. To take away, remove, subtract.

Sub-venio, ire, vēni, ventum. To come to; to aid, relieve.

Sub-vertō, ere, verti, versum. To overturn, overthrow, destroy, subvert.

Succēdo, ere, cessi, cessum, (sub, cedo). To succeed, come after.

Successio, ōris, f. (succēdo). Succession.

Successor, ōnis, m. (succēdo). Successor.

Successus, us, m. (succēdo). Success.

Suc-cumbo, ere, cubui, cubitum. To yield, submit to.

Suffetius, ii, m. Suffetius. *Metius Suffetius*, dictator of the Albans. Having been summoned to aid the Romans against the Veientes, he drew off his forces at the very moment of battle, and awaited the issue of the engagement. For this perfidy he was put to death by order of Tullius Hostilius (160).

Sufficio, ere, fēci, fectum, (sub, facio). To substitute; be sufficient, suffice.

Suffundo, ěre, fudi, fusum, (sub, fundo). To spread over, pour through; suffuse.

Sui, sibi. Himself, herself, itself.

Sulla, ae, m. Sulla, a distinguished Roman dictator and general, (202).

Sum, esse, fui. To be.

Summa, ae, f. (summus). Supreme power.

Summoveo, ěre, mōvi, mōtum, (sub, moveo). To remove, displace.

Summus. See *Supĕrus*.

Sumo, ěre, sumpsi, sumptum. To take, inflict.

Sumptus, us, m. (sumo). Expense, cost.

Super, prep. with acc. or abl. Over, above, upon; of, concerning, at, at the time of.

Superbia, ae, f. (superbus). Pride, haughtiness.

Superbus, a, um. Proud.

Superbus, i, m. Superbus, the surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, (167).

Supĕro, are, avi, atum, (supĕrus). To surpass; conquer; pass by, cross.

Superstitio, ōnis, f. (supersto). Superstition.

Super-sum, esse, fui. To remain, be left, survive.

Supĕrus, a, um; comp. *superior*; superl. *supĕrmus* or *summus*. High, above; past, former. 163, 3.

Super-venio, ire, vĕni, ventum. To come to, surprise.

Supplementum, i, n. Supplies, reinforcement.

Supplex, icis, (sub, plico). Humbly

begging, submissive, beseeching, suppliant; *subs.* a suppliant.

Supplicium, ii, n. Punishment.

Supra, prep. with acc. Above, upon.

Supĕrmus. See *Supĕrus*.

Surripio, ěre, ripui, reptum, (sub, rapio). To snatch away; to steal, pilfer, purloin.

Suscipio, ěre, cĕpi, ceptum, (sub, capio). To bear, endure; receive; undertake, engage in.

Suspendo, ěre, pendi, pensum, (sub, pendo). To suspend, hang up.

Suspensus, a, um, (suspendo). Uncertain, undecided; anxious.

Suspicio, ōnis, f. (suspĕcor). Suspicion.

Suspicio, ěre, spexi, spectum, (sub, specio). To suspect.

Suspĕcor, ari, atus sum, (suspicio). To suspect.

Sustento, are, avi, atum, (sustineo). To hold up, support, sustain; endure, suffer; delay. 332, I. 2.

Sustineo, ěre, tinui, tentum, (sub, teneo). To sustain, withstand; endure, endure the thought of.

Suus, a, um. His, her, its, their; pl. often, one's party, friends.

Syracusae, arum, f. pl. Syracuse, a city in Sicily, (185).

Syracusani, ōrum, m. pl. The Syracusans, the citizens of Syracuse, (223).

T.

T. An abbreviation of *Titus*.

Tabernaculum, i, n. Tent.

Taceo, ěre, tacui, tacitum. To be silent, not to speak, to pass over in silence.

Tacitus, *a*, *um*. Silent, secret, tacit.

Tactus, *us*, *m*. Touch.

Tædet, *ere*, *tæduli* or *tæsum est*, *impers*. It disgusts, wearies.

Talentum, *i*, *n*. Talent, sum of money, somewhat more than \$1,000.

Talis, *e*, *such*.

Tam. So; *tam—quam*, so—as.

Tamen, *conj*. Yet, nevertheless.

Tametsi, *conj*. (*tamen*, *etsi*). Notwithstanding that, although, though.

Tandquil, *ilis*, *f*. Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, (165).

Tandem, *adv*. At length.

Tanquam, *adv*. As, just as.

Tantum. Only.

Tantus, *a*, *um*. Such, so great, so much; *tanti esse*, to be worth the while.

Tarentum, *i*, *n*. Tarentum, a town of Lower Italy, (184).

Tarentini, *orum*, *m*. *pl*. The Tarentines, the inhabitants of Tarentum, (180).

Tarpeia, *ae*, *f*. Tarpeia, a Roman maiden, who betrayed the citadel of Rome to the Sabines, (156).

Tarpeius, *ii*, *m*. Tarpeius, one of the seven hills of Rome, also called *Capitolinus*. The Capitol was erected upon it. Afterwards the term *Tarpeius* was applied to the southern summit of the hill, (157).

Tarquinius, *orum*, *m*. *pl*. Tarquinius, an ancient town of Etruria, (49, 10).

Tarquinius, *ii*, *m*. Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome and of his descendants, as *Tar-*

quinius Superbus, the last king of Rome; and *Tarquinius Collatinus*, the colleague of Brutus in the consulship, (169).

Tectum, *i*, *n*. (*tego*). Covering, roof; house, edifice.

Tego, *ere*, *texi*, *tectum*. To cover.

Telum, *i*, *n*. Weapon.

Temere, *adv*. Rashly.

Temeritas, *atis*, *f*. Rashness, indiscretion, temerity.

Tempestas, *atis*, *f*. (*tempus*). Time; tempest, storm.

Tempestive, *adv*. (*tempestivus*, *time-ly*). Seasonably, just at the time, opportunely.

Templum, *i*, *n*. Temple.

Tempus, *oris*, *n*. Time. *Tempora*, times, seasons, events.

Temulentus, *a*, *um*. Drunk, intoxicated.

Teneo, *ere*, *ui*, *tentum*. To hold, keep, occupy; obtain, retain, as in the memory.

Tento, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*tendo*). To try; attack. 332, I. 2.

Tenus, *prep*. with *abl*. Up to, as far as.

Terentius, *ii*, *m*. See *Varro*, (191).

Ter-geminus, *a*, *um*. Threefold; *tergemini*, three brothers born at a birth.

Tergum, *i*, *n*. Back.

Termino, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*terminus*). To limit, bound.

Terminus, *i*, *m*. Limit, boundary; end.

Terra, *ae*, *f*. Earth, land, country.

Terreo, *ere*, *ui*, *itum*. To terrify.

Terrester, *is*, *tre*, (*terra*). Terrestrial, on land, land (*as adj.*).

Territorium, *ii*, *n*. Territory.

Terror *ōris*, m. (terreo). Terror, alarm; fear of.

Tertius, a, um. Third.

Testamentum, i, n. Testament, will.

Testis, is, m. and f. Witness.

Testor, *ari*, *ātus sum*, (testis). To affirm; call to witness.

Testudo, *inis*, f. Tortoise.

Thales, is, m. Thales, a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, (114).

Theātrum, i, n. Theatre.

Thebæ, *arum*, f. pl. Thebes, the capital of Boeotia in Greece, (230).

Thebānus, a, um, adj. (Thebæ). Theban, (229); subs. *Thebānus*, i, m., a Theban.

Theselinus, i, m. See *Pontius*, (28, 10).

Themistōcles, is, m. Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian commander, (132—134).

Theocritus, i, m. Theocritus, a celebrated Grecian poet, (130).

Theophrastus, i, m. Theophrastus, a Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle, (129).

Thermopylæ, *arum*, f. pl. Thermopylæ, the famous defile or pass between Locris and Thessaly, where Leonidas fell, (218).

Thessalia, *ae*, f. The country of Thessaly, in Greece, south of Macedonia, (210).

Thessālus, a, um, adj. Thessalian; subs. *Thessālus*, i, m., a Thessalian, (243).

Thessālus, i, m. Thessalus, a native of Thesprotia, in Epirus, who is said to have formed a settlement in Thessaly, and to have given his name to the country.

Thorax, *acis*, m. Breastplate, coat-of-mail, corselet.

Thracia, *ae*, f. The country of Thrace, east of Macedonia, (231).

Thrasybūlus, i, m. Thrasybulus, an Athenian who liberated the city from the Thirty Tyrants, (136, 228).

Thucydides, is, m. Thucydides, a celebrated Greek historian, (77).

Tibēris, is, m. The river Tiber, in Italy, (153).

Tiberius, ii, m. Tiberius, the second Roman emperor, (145).

Ticinus, i, m. Ticinus; a river in Cisalpine Gaul, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans, (190, 194).

Tigrānes, is, m. Tigranes, son-in-law of Mithridates and king of Armenia, (205).

Timeo, *ēre*, *ui*. To fear.

Timidus, a, um, (timeo). Cowardly, timid.

Timoleon, *ontis*, m. Timoleon, a Corinthian general, (51).

Timotheus, *ei*, m. Timotheus, an Athenian general, son of Conon, (49, 12).

Tinnabulum, i, n. Bell.

Tiresias, *ae*, m. Tiresias, a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes, (24, 11).

Tissaphernes, is, m. Tissaphernes, a distinguished Persian satrap of Lower Asia, under Darius; afterwards general in the service of Artaxerxes, (225).

Titus, i, m. Titus, a Roman emperor, (141). See also *Quinctius*, (177).

Tollo, *ēre*, *sustūli*, *sublatum*. To

- raise, take up, elate; take away; destroy; discard.
- Tondeo, ẽre, totondi, tonsum.* To shear, clip, crop; graze, browse; pluck, gather.
- Torquatus, i, m.* Torquatus, surname of *Titus Manlius* and his descendants, (177).
- Torquis, is, m. and f.* Collar, chain for the neck.
- Tot, indecl.* So many.
- Totidem, indecl.* Just as many, the same number.
- Totus, a, um.* All, the whole, sometimes best rendered by *adv.* wholly, entirely. 149, 443.
- Tracto, are, avi, atum.* To use, treat, manage.
- Trado, ẽre, didi, ditum, (trans, do).* To deliver, give, consign to; also to relate, say; *traditur* (when *impers.*), it is said.
- Tradũco, ẽre, duxi, ductum, (trans, duco).* To lead across, transport.
- Tragoedia, ae, f.* Tragedy.
- Tragoedus, i, m.* Tragedian.
- Traho, ẽre, traxi, tractum.* To draw; protract; delay, detain, derive, influence.
- Trajicio, ẽre, jeci, jectum, (trans, jacio).* To throw over; to cross; conduct over, lead over.
- Trano, are, avi, atum, (trans, no).* To swim over.
- Trans, prep. with acc.* Across, beyond.
- Trans-dũco=tradũco.*
- Trans-eo, ire, iui or ii, itum.* To go over, to cross. 295, 3.
- Trans-fẽro, ferre, tũli, latum.* To transport, transfer, translate.
- Trans-figo, ẽre, fixi, fixum.* To transfix, to thrust through, to pierce through.
- Transgredior, gr̃edi, gressus sum, dep. (trans, gradior).* To go or pass over.
- Transigo, ẽre, ẽgi, actum, (trans, ago).* To accomplish, finish, pass, spend.
- Transilio, ire, iui, ii or ui, (trans, salio).* To leap or pass over.
- Transitus, us, m. (transeo).* Passage.
- Trans-marinus, a, um.* Transmarine, over the sea.
- Trans-no=trano.*
- Trans-porto, are, avi, atum.* To carry or convey from one place to another, carry across, transport.
- Trasimẽnus, i, m.* Lake Trasimẽnus in Etruria, (190).
- Trebia, ae, f.* The river Trebia in Cisalpine Gaul, (190).
- Trecentesĩmus, a, um, (trecenti).* The three hundredth.
- Trecenti, ae, a.* Three hundred.
- Tredẽcim, indecl.* Thirteen.
- Tremo, ẽre, tremui.* To shake, quake, tremble, quiver.
- Trepĩdus, a, um.* Alarmed, in terror.
- Tres, tria.* Three.
- Tribũnus, i, m.* Tribune.
- Tribuo, ẽre, ui, utum.* To bestow, impute, award.
- Tributarius, a, um.* Tributary.
- Tribũtum, i, n. (tribuo).* Tax, tribute.
- Tricesĩmus, a, um.* The thirtieth.
- Triennium, ii, n.* The space of three years, three years.
- Trigeminus=tergemĩnus.*
- Trigesĩmus=tricesĩmus.*
- Triginta, indecl.* Thirty.

Triplex, *icis*. Triple, threefold.
Tripudio, *are*, *avi*. To leap, dance.
Tripus, *odis*, *m*. Tripod.
Trirēmis, *is*, *f*. (*tres*, *remus*). Galley with three banks of oars.
Trirēmis, *e*, *adj*. Having three banks of oars.
Tristis, *e*. Sad.
Triumpho, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*triumphus*). To triumph, have a triumphal procession.
Triumphus, *i*, *m*. Triumph.
Troezen, *enis*, *f*. (acc. *Troezēna*). Troezen, an ancient city of Argolis, (217).
Troja, *ae*, *f*. The city of Troy, (83, 6).
Trojāni, *orum*, *m*. pl. (Troja). The Trojans, (149).
Trojānus, *a*, *um*, (Troja). Trojan, (286).
Trophaeum, *i*, *n*. Trophy, victory.
Trucido, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*trux*, *caedo*). To slay, massacre.
Trux, *trucis*. Fierce, stern.
Tu, *tui*. Thou, you.
Tuba, *ae*, *f*. Trumpet.
Tubicen, *inis*, *m*. Trumpeter.
Tueor, *eri*, *tutus* or *tutus sum*, *dep*. To look upon ; preserve, defend.
Tullia, *ae*, *f*. Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus, (166).
Tullius, *ii*, *m*. See *Servius*, (164).
Tullus, *i*, *m*. See *Hostilius*, (160).
Tum. Then ; *tum—tum*, not only—but also ; both—and.
Tumultuo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*tumultus*). To make a noise or tumult.
Tumultus, *us*, *m*. Tumult, sedition.
Tumulus, *i*, *m*. Tomb, grave.
Tunc, *adv*. Then ; *tunc temporis*, 296, 2, 4.

Tunica, *ae*, *f*. Tunic, coat, a garment worn under the toga.
Turba, *ae*, *f*. Crowd, throng, multitude.
Turbo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*turba*). To disturb, throw into confusion.
Turgesco, *ere*, *turgui*. To swell, to swell with passion.
Turpiter, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (*turpis*, *base*). Basely, disgracefully, in disgrace.
Turris, *is*, *f*. Tower.
Tusculum, *i*, *n*. Tusculum, an ancient town in Latium, (172).
Tutor, *oris*, *m*. Tutor, guardian.
Tutus, *a*, *um*. Safe.
Tuus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. pron. (*tu*). Thy, thine, your, yours.
Tyrannis, *idis*, *f*. (*tyrannus*). Tyranny.
Tyrannus, *i*, *m*. Tyrant, monarch.

U

Uber, *eris*, *n*. Udder, dug.
Ubertas, *atis*, *f*. Richness, fertility.
Ubi, *adv*. Where, when, *sometimes interrog*.
Ubii, *orum*, *m*. pl. The Ubii, an ancient Germanic people dwelling on the Rhine, (94).
Ubinam, *adv*. Where, in what part of ?
Ubique. Everywhere.
Ullus, *a*, *um*. Any, any one. 149.
Ulterior, *us* ; superl. *ultimus*. Further, more remote ; superl. last. 166.
Ultio, *onis*, *f*. Revenge.
Ultra, *adv*., and prep. with acc. Beyond, more than.
Ultero, *adv*. Voluntarily, of one's own accord.

Ulûlo, âre, âvi, âtum. To howl, to cry aloud, to shriek.

Umbra, æ, f. Shade, shadow.

Unde, adv. Whence, also interrog. whence?

Undëcim, indecl. Eleven.

Undequinquaginta, indecl. Forty-nine.

Undevicesimûs, a, um. Nineteenth.

Undique, adv. From all quarters or sides.

Unguentum, i, n. Ointment, perfume.

Unguis, is, m. Nail, claw, talon.

Ungûla, æ, f. Claw, talon, hoof.

Universus, a, um. Whole, entire; all together.

Unquam, adv. At any time, ever.

Unus, a, um. One, alone. 176.

Unus-quisque, unaquæque, etc. (unus, quisque, both parts declined). Each, each one.

Urbs, urbis, f. City.

Urgeo, ère, ursi. To urge, drive; press upon.

Usque, adv. So far as; *usque ad*, even to; *usque eo*, to such an extent.

Usurpo, âre, âvi, âtum. To usurp, assume.

Usus, us, m. Use, service; experience; need.

Ut or *uti, conj.* That, as; after verbs of fearing, that not.

Utrumque or *utrunque, adv.* However, somewhat.

Uter, tra, trum, adj. Which? which of the two? 149.

Uterque, utrâque, utrumque, like uter. Both, each. 149, 4.

Utilis, e. Useful.

Utilitas, âtis, f. (utilis). Utility, service, advantage.

Utor, uti, usus sum. To use.

Utrisque or *utrinque, adv.* On both sides.

Utrum, in double questions. Whether.

Uva, æ, f. A bunch of grapes, a grape.

Uxor, ôris, f. Wife.

V

Vaco, âre, âvi, âtum. To be empty, vacant, to have leisure for; be free from.

Vacuus, a, um. Vacant, empty, free from.

Vadum, i, n. Ford, shallow water.

Vagitus, us, m. Crying.

Vagor, âri, âtus sum. To wander about.

Vagus, a, um. Wandering, doubtful, uncertain, vague.

Valeo, ère, ui, itum. To have strength, avail, be well.

Valerius, ii, m. Valerius, a Roman name. See *Publicôla, Laevinus*, (169, 180).

Valetudo, inis, f. (valeo). Habit, state of the body, health, state of health.

Vanus, a, um. Empty, vain, false.

Varietas, âtis, f. (varius). Variety, change.

Varius, a, um. Various.

Varro, ônis, m. Varro, a Roman name. *Caius Terentius Varro*, a Roman consul defeated at Cannæ, (191).

Vas, vasis, n. Vessel, dish, vase.

Vasto, âre, âvi, âtum, (vastus). To lay waste, devastate, pillage.

Vastus, a, um. Waste, desert, vast.
Vates, is, m. and f. Prophet, prophetess.

Vectigal, alis, n. Tax, income, revenue.

Veho, ěre, vezi, vectum. To carry, bear.

Veientes, um, or Veientāni, ōrum, m. pl. The Veientians, or Veientines, the inhabitants of Veii in Etruria, (175).

Vel, conj. Or, even; *vel—vel,* either—or.

Velox, ōcis. Swift, rapid, fleet.

Vel-ut, or vel-ŭti, adv. As, like as, as if.

Vendilis, e. To be sold, for sale, purchasable.

Vendo, ěre, didi, ditum. To sell; *sub corōna vendĕre,* to sell as slaves.

Venĕnum, i, n. Poison.

Venio, ěre, veni, ventum. To come.

Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To hunt, chase, pursue.

Venter, tris, m. Belly, stomach.

Ventus, i, m. Wind.

Venus, ěris, f. Venus, the goddess of love, (28).

Verbum, i, n. Word.

Vereor, ěri, veritus sum, dep. To fear, to be afraid.

Veritas, ātis, f. Truth.

Vero, adv. and conj. (verus). Truly, indeed; but.

Verres, is, m. Verres, a Roman name. *Caius Cornelius Verres* rendered himself notorious by his abuse of power in Sicily, (43).

Verso, āre, āvi, ātum, or versor, dep. (verto). To turn; busy one's self, be occupied with. 332, I. 2.

Versus, us, m. A verse.

Vertex, ěcis, m. (verto). Summit, top.

Verto, ěre, verti, versum. To turn.

Verum, conj. But.

Verus, ā, um. True, real.

Vescor, vesci. To enjoy, feed upon, live upon, to eat.

Vesper, ěris or ěri, m. Evening.

Vespĕra, ae, f. Evening.

Vesperasco, ěre, vesperāvi, (vesper). To become evening.

Vesta, ae, f. Vesta, the goddess of the hearth, to whom a perpetual fire was kept burning, (152).

Vestālis, e, adj. (Vesta). Vestal, relating to Vesta, (152).

Vester, tra, trum. Your.

Vestibŭlum, i, n. Vestibule, entrance.

Vestio, ěre, ěvi, ětum, (vestis). To clothe.

Vestis, is, f. Garment.

Veterānus, a, um, (vetus). Veteran.

Veto, āre, ui, ětum. To forbid.

Veturia, ae, f. Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, (174).

Veturius, ii, m. Veturius, a Roman name. *Titus Veturius*, a Roman consul defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks, (179).

Vetus, ěris. Old, of long standing, ancient.

Vetustas, ātis, f. (vetus). Antiquity, age.

Vetustus, a, um. Old, ancient.

Via, ae, f. Way.

Viātor, ōris, m. Traveller.

Vicesimŭs, a, um. Twentieth.

Vicinus, a, um. Neighboring.

Vicis, gen. f. Change, reverse, al-

ternation, requital; fate, fortune;
in vicem or vicem, in turn, place.
133, 1.

Vicissitudo, *inis*, f. (vici). * Change,
alternation, vicissitude, suc-
cession.

Victor, *oris*, m. (vinco). Con-
queror.

Victoria, *ae*, f. Victory.

Victus, *a*, *um*, part. (vinco). Con-
quered, vanquished.

Vicus, *i*, m. Village.

Video, *ere*, *di*, *sum*. To see; *pass.*
videor, etc., to be seen; to seem.

Vigeo, *ere*, *ui*. To flourish, thrive,
be in force.

Vigilantia, *ae*, f. Wakefulness, vi-
gilance.

Viginti, indec. Twenty.

Vilis, *e*. Low, cheap, base, vile.

Vincio, *ire*, *vinxi*, *vinctum*. To
bind.

Vinco, *ere*, *vici*, *victum*. To con-
quer.

Vinculum or *vinculum*, *i*, n. Fetter,
chain.

Vindex, *icis*, m. and f. Defender.

Vindico, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To claim;
rescue, defend; punish, avenge.

Vinolentus, *a*, *um*, (vinum). Full of
wine, intoxicated with wine.

Vinum, *i*, n. Wine.

Violo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To violate, do
violence to; profane, harm.

Vir, *vir*, m. Man, hero, husband.

Virga, *ae*, f. Rod, twig.

Virgo, *inis*, f. Virgin, maiden.

Virgula, *ae*, f. Small rod, rod.

Virtus, *utis*, f. (vir). Manliness,
bravery, virtue.

Vis, *vis*, pl. *vires*. Power, strength,
force; forces; abundance.

Viscus, *eris*, n. Vitals, bowels.

Viso, *ere*, *si*, *sum*. To view, see,
visit.

Vita, *ae*, f. Life.

Vitis, *is*, f. Vine.

Vitium, *ii*, n. Fault, vice, crime.

Vitupero, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To cen-
sure, blame, find fault with.

Vivo, *ere*, *vixi*, *victum*. To live.

Vivus, *a*, *um*. Living, alive.

Vocabulum, *i*, n. Designation, name,
word.

Voco, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (vox). To
call, name.

Volo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To fly.

Volo, *velle*, *volui*, irreg. To will, be
willing, wish, desire; *sibi velle*, to
mean. 293; 389, 2.

Volsci, *orum*, m. pl. The Volsci or
Volscians, a people of Latium,
(174).

Volucer, *cris*, *cre*, (volo). Flying,
winged; swift, rapid; *subs.* a
bird.

Volumnia, *ae*, f. Volumnia, the
wife of Coriolanus, (174).

Voluntarius, *a*, *um*, (voluntas). Vo-
luntary, willing, spontaneous.

Voluntas, *atis*, f. (volo). Wish, in-
clination, good will.

Voluptas, *atis*, f. Pleasure.

Voveo, *ere*, *vovi*, *votum*. To vow,
dedicate, consecrate.

Vox, *vocis*, f. Voice, word.

Vulgus, *i*, n. Populace, common
people.

Vulnĕro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (vulnus).
To wound.

Vulnus, *eris*, n. Wound.

Vulpes, *is*, f. Fox.

Vultus, *us*, m. Countenance.

X

Xanthippus, i, m. Xanthippus, a Spartan commander, who took Regulus prisoner in the first Punic war, (186).

Xerxes, is, m. Xerxes, a celebrated Persian king, (137, 217).

Xenophon, ontis, m. Xenophon, a

Greek historian, and the leader of the Greeks in the famous retreat of the ten thousand, (142).

Z

Zama, ae, f. Zama, a town of Numidia, in Africa, famous for the victory of Scipio over Hannibal, (196).

THE END.

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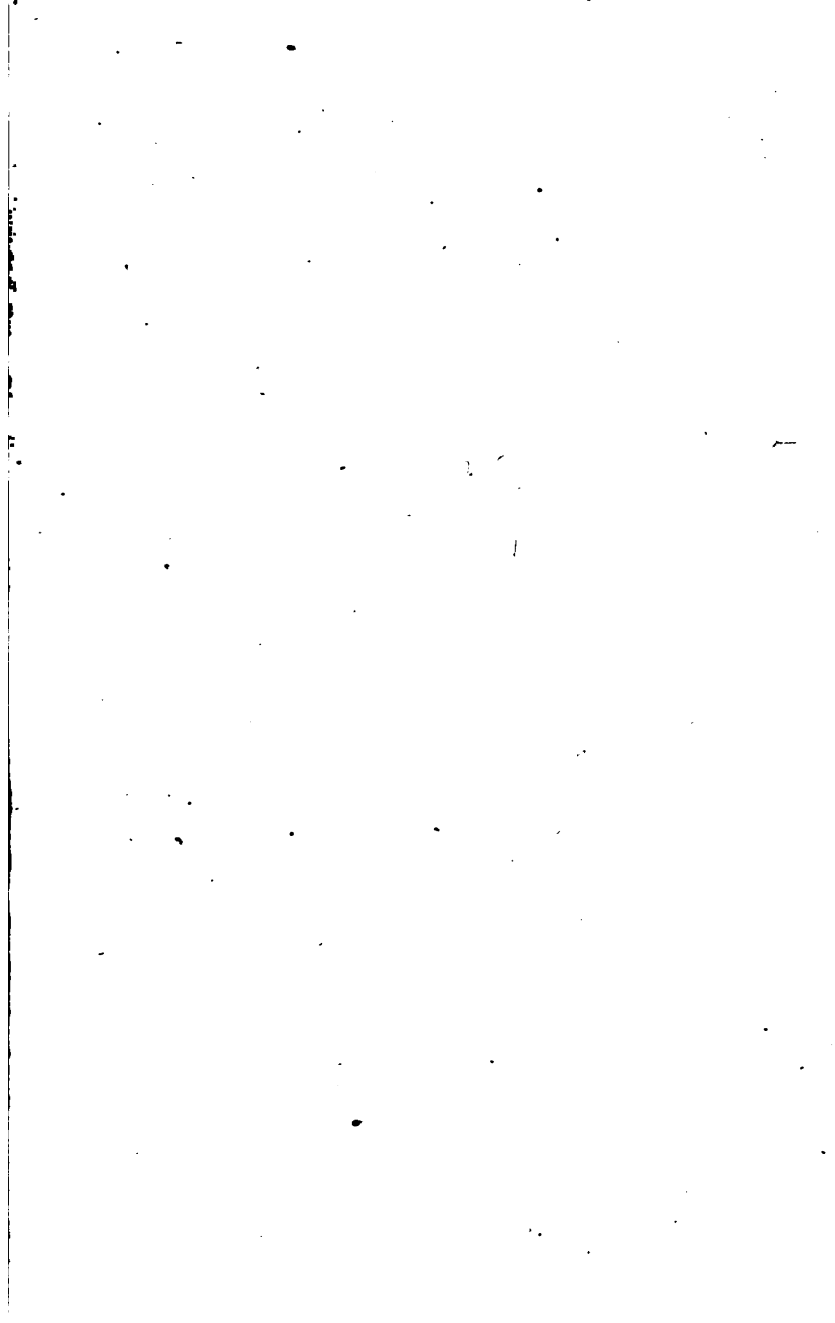
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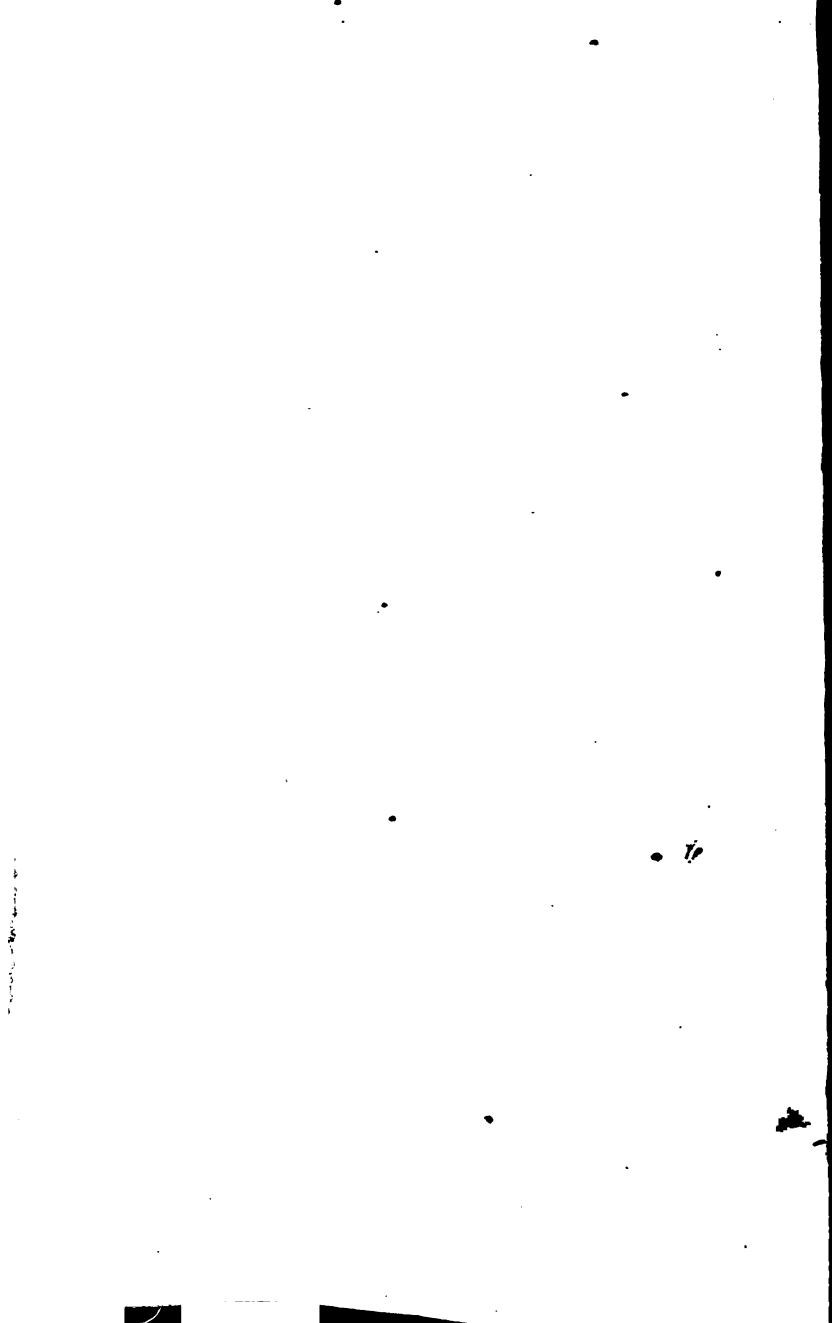
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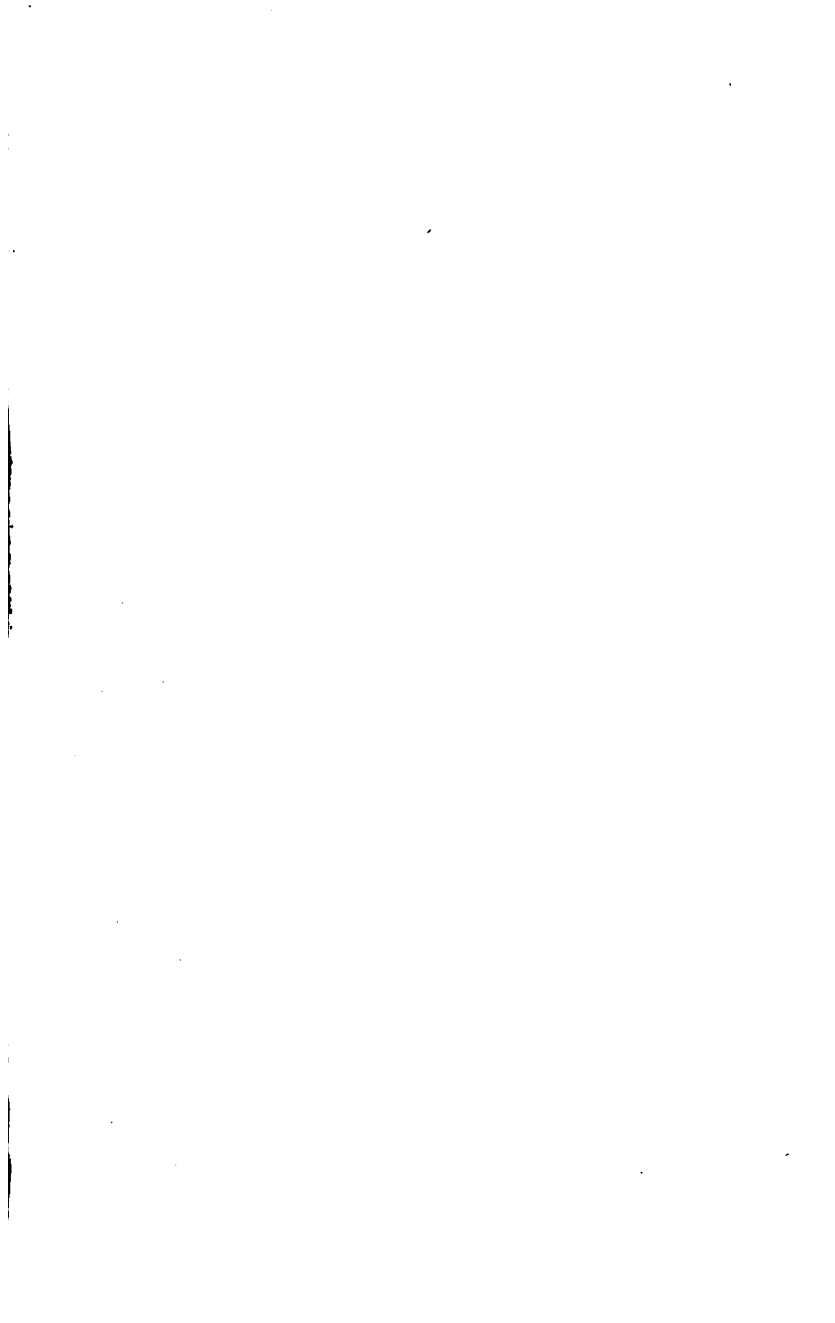
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